

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, March 17, 1909.

### President Taft's Tariff Message

THE POINTS brought prominently to the attention of Congress by President Taft in his message on the tariff are: That revision of the Dingley act is necessary; that the party which elected him stands pledged in its platform to revision; and that the business interests of the country demand revision at the earliest possible moment. He very properly calls attention to the fact that conditions affecting production, manufacture and business generally have changed in such a degree during the last twelve years as to make a readjustment of the import duties and a rearrangement of the schedules unavoidable. Moreover, he calls attention to the impending deficit, which, however, he places at \$100,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000, the estimate of the Senate leaders. It is quite probable that in this particular the President has entirely reliable information. In either case the deficit will be sufficiently large to call for the serious consideration not only of the extra session but of the next regular session.

His hint to the members of both houses that it will be well for the country if they shall give their attention chiefly to the tariff and as little time as possible to other matters of legislation is not only sensible advice in so far as it has reference to the many measures of a minor character which will seek a hearing, but it is characteristic of the directness, and even the bluntness, with which he presents his views.

President Taft, no doubt, is fully cognizant of the necessity of dealing with the census bill and one or two other measures at the present session, the consideration and passage of which will consume little time.

If the chief magistrate shall continue to be as concise in the future as he has been so far, there can be little question that his messages will be widely read.

BECAUSE OF the unusually high prices which wheat has been commanding, and the prospect of their continuance for some time, farmers throughout Oregon and Washington, with the view of getting into the market this year with larger crops, are cropping rather than "resting" the land, as it is called, from which they gathered wheat last year. The acreage that may be thus cropped, including the regular winter wheat acreage, is estimated at nearly 4,000,000, which is from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 in excess of the normal acreage. The immediate return from this departure will, no doubt, be very great, even if high prices for the cereal do not continue.

THE METROPOLITAN improvement commission which has just submitted its report to the Governor, was created by an act of the Legislature, approved June 15, 1907. The sum of \$35,000 was appropriated to meet its expenses. Unless its continuance is specially ordered it goes out of existence May 15. To form anything like a just estimate of the value of the recommendations, the document, which is quite a voluminous one, must be carefully studied and digested. It should be said that this was only one of a number of commissions and boards which have from time to time gone over somewhat the same ground. What might be called Boston improvement literature is plentiful and varied. However, this does not detract from the merits of the proposals made for the improvement of our transportation facilities and the development of our commerce.

The present report recommends the establishment of a clearing yard at Somerville; additional connections between the North and South freight terminals by new railroad lines and floats; the filling in of the East Boston flats, the erection of piers thereon connected by rail with freight terminals, the keeping of the North and South stations on their present sites, the bringing of all trains into the terminals below the surface by electricity, connection between the North and South stations by a four-track subway, the erection of a sub-station in the market district with a loop from the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad, which should tunnel under the harbor, and the appointment of a special commission to make the final studies for the development of a modern terminal system. Finally, it recommends that other improvements and reforms referred to in the report at some length shall be placed in charge of a new metropolitan commission which shall also take over the duties of the metropolitan water board and the metropolitan park commission.

There is no lack of information now as to the needs of Boston, and there is no lack of plans as to the best method of meeting them. It would seem as though the next step should be toward accomplishment rather than recommendation. It is time, at least, to decide upon some scheme of improvement definitely, to inaugurate it, and to carry it out as swiftly as the means within the reach of the community may permit.

WHATEVER differences of public opinion there may be with regard to the guilt or innocence of Charles W. Morse, there can be but one opinion as to the nobility of character displayed by his wife.

### Righteous Firmness and Nicaragua

AS AN illustration of what may be expected from righteous firmness between nations, as between individuals, we have the case of Nicaragua. For some time past Nicaragua has seemed disposed to ignore the existence of the United States, or, at least, to proceed with her plans for the disturbance of the peace of Central America without any regard to the feelings or the wishes of the United States in this particular. The smaller Central American republics have seemed inclined to follow her example. In fact, the impression has seemed to prevail among them, either that it was not worth while to consider us at all, or that it was only necessary to consider us as an outside party, and one which had no business to meddle in their affairs.

Our policy through many years had been of a nature to justify these views. We had permitted the Central American and the South American republics to indulge in disturbance and revolution to their hearts' content, while we looked on simply as a disinterested party, lamenting conditions which checked the progress of two continents, but regretting our inability to interfere. Only against European nations did we invoke the Monroe doctrine, with its assertion of our

paramount authority on this hemisphere. We were ever ready to repel any intimation of foreign attack upon the sister republics, but we were never quite ready to protect them from themselves and from each other. Not but that we have from time to time threatened to take a different course, and not but that we have shown them from time to time how easy it would be for us to take a different course, should we once determine upon it. But, in reality, we have allowed matters to drift.

Thus it turned out within the last few weeks when Nicaragua and Salvador and Costa Rica have been reported actually on the point of war. The despatches have told how preparations on an extensive scale have been going on at our very back door, in utter contempt for our desire that peace shall prevail all around us. Suddenly, however, Nicaragua directly and Salvador and Costa Rica indirectly have received notice that this nation would not tolerate any nonsense in Central America, and now Nicaragua is assuring us of her disinclination to do anything which would be displeasing to us, and of her intention to be mindful of our wishes in every particular. This does not actually insure peace, but it only remains for our government to follow up the policy upon which it has entered to make certain that the Central American republics shall settle their difficulties without resorting to arms.

It lies with us to say whether or not we shall exercise a greater influence than ever before on these continents, and whether this influence shall be wielded for the good of all the Americas.

WHEN it is considered that corporations are made up of stockholders innocent of the crimes of directors, and that innocent people resent being made to suffer for the guilt of individuals, it will be realized why the American people have so quickly taken up the promises implied by the administration not to make sweeping attacks on corporations. The people know today that the judiciary needs overhauling and that Mr. Taft proposes to see that it is done, although he works his attorney-general overtime, making him show what it really means to be a corporation lawyer. When the Elkins law is reconstructed or replaced with a better, perhaps the words "corporation lawyer" will sound worthier in the ears of the investing middle-class citizen.

GIFFORD PINCHOT's assertion that free lumber would not help the American forests is as unaccountable as his assertion that the destruction of millions of young trees annually does not interfere with reforestation. Mr. Pinchot is an able man, but people of only ordinary intelligence are entitled in cases such as these to know more about his point of view.

THE showing made by the Boston & Eastern Interurban Electric Railroad Company on Monday before the committee on metropolitan affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature was an excellent one. Supplementing and supporting the statement made by its legal representative, the testimony in its behalf, given by an array of witnesses from the communities which the line is intended to serve, with regard to present transportation conditions on the North Shore, must have had weight with the committee. This enterprise is of more than suburban or neighborhood importance. The proposed line would extend from Postoffice square in this city by subway and tunnel to East Boston, thence to Chelsea, Revere, Saugus, Lynn, Peabody, Salem and Beverly. The road would cost about \$11,000,000, exclusive of the tunnel, which would cost \$2,800,000. More than \$75,000 has already been expended upon surveys and preliminaries, and according to its attorney the company is ready to go ahead with the work of construction just as soon as proper authority shall be granted it. A high-speed service, such as would be a great accommodation to regular as well as summer residents of the North Shore suburbs, is promised by the promoters of the road. The tunnel would be larger than the present East Boston bore, and it would be sunk low enough to admit of a channel above to the depth of forty feet. Assurances are given of complete modern equipment and a service which will contribute to the upbuilding of the North Shore territory which the line will penetrate.

One does not need to go into the merits of this proposed fast electric line, however, to see that it is bringing from the opposing roads some very interesting statements. Not the least of these is the assertion by the Boston & Maine railroad that it could give an equivalent service by merely four-tracking its present two-track Eastern division. Doubtless it is true that hundreds of partisans of the new line would be glad to cancel all support of it if the Boston & Maine's four-tracking proposal could be assured. And in fact, it may be not so much new lines that are needed by the territory lying within twelve or fifteen miles of the city as amplified facilities on existing lines.

But it ought not to be overlooked that mere four-tracking of any one of the Boston & Maine's crowded divisions would not be enough to allow it to handle its congested suburban traffic with ease. The choking of old and new tracks into the "neck of the bottle" on the bridge between East Somerville and the North Station would still have to be reckoned with. Four tracks from Boston to Salem, Reading, Winchester or Ayer might accomplish wonders in keeping all kinds of traffic moving freely so long as trains were outside the city. But only amplified trackage at the terminal would make the four-track scheme a real improvement.

NO SENSIBLE person regrets for a moment the rapid extension of "dry" territory in the United States, even though the defenders of the license system are asking from what source is to be secured the millions of revenue that now come from the tax on whiskey. Shall we keep alive our vices in order to tax them, or shall we not rather study our merits to see where we can the most cheerfully levy on them for the public weal? Anyway, when many people leave off the use of liquor it will be less expensive to administer justice.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT that President Taft intends to spend his summer vacation in attending the trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Denver, the Grand Army reunion at Salt Lake City and the exposition at Seattle, ending with an explorative cruise along the Alaskan coast, proves something more than that the West is a good field for sightseeing; it reveals an American's inclination and ambition to get around and see his own country.

THE cautious station agent who made a daily practise of hiding his money in a waste paper basket ought not to have much difficulty in finding a safer place. He might hang it on the clothes line or leave it under the doormat.

STILL, the insurgents understand, of course, that it is "Uncle Joe" Cannon who handles the rules.

### The Eastern Question

THE PROLONGATION of the negotiations between Austria and Serbia is accomplishing no good purpose, and is tending to convince Serbia and Europe, not of Austria's pacific intentions, but of her fear of the consequences of her cynical absorption of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria seems to have acted throughout on the supposition that Russia, as the result of the late war with Japan, was in no position to intervene. But as the time to test that opinion grows nearer she shows more and more reluctance to do so. That she could put her armies across the Save and the Danube tomorrow and occupy Belgrade is possibly true. Her difficulties would then, however, be only just beginning. With a quarter of a million of men massed in the mountainous district between Belgrade and Nish, with the attitude of certain other of the Balkan states at least doubtful, with the possibility of the Slav element in Bosnia and Herzegovina becoming uncontrollable, with her own Slav subjects in a condition of turmoil, with nothing to gain in the event of success and everything to lose in the event of failure, the dual monarchy is beginning to appreciate the full advantages of the statesmanship of Baron Aehrenthal.

It seems to be a generally accepted fact that the European group of powers which consists of France, Russia and the United Kingdom is putting pressure on Serbia to make it yield to Austria. No real evidence of this is, however, forthcoming. It is at least quite as likely that Russia is engaged in attempting to induce Austria to give way; and, ludicrous as it may seem, it is by no means impossible that that might not be the easier task. Serbia can calculate almost exactly what would befall her in the event of defeat; Austria is standing on the edge of a leap in the dark. Meantime Serbia's persistency is subjecting Austria to an immense financial strain, which she is in no position to afford. It is here the danger of the crisis lies; and if the two governments concerned cannot come to an understanding between themselves the sooner the great powers make a joint attempt to solve the problem the better. On her own merits Serbia is not likely to find many friends; while Austria's callous attempt to gain her own ends without any regard to the treaty rights she was infringing has robbed her of all sympathy. What concerns Europe is that the conduct of these two governments should not set the Balkans in flames, and for their own sakes the great powers are probably making this extremely clear.

SECRETARY ATWOOD of the American Association of Commerce at Berlin probably does not think less of Boston that he leaves it as the last of his visits to American cities. And the city that last bids him farewell may get the benefit of his ripest views as to the promotion of German-American trade.

ANY calculation which includes the belief that the speaker of the House is in process of elimination may be termed a premature discharge of the Cannon.

THE campaign for a truly Greater Boston means putting a few more spokes in the Hub.

THE WORK of making a card index of the congressional speeches is called a pastime. Some people do take their amusements in the queerest ways.

MR. HARRIMAN tells us that the farmers of the country were never so rich as they are today, and the news continues to be pleasing, if old.

### A Six and Six School System

THE plan for a radical reorganization of the school system of New York city presented to the charter commission by a committee of experts contains ideas which if adopted are likely to affect public school training throughout the country. There seems to be little doubt that the scheme will be incorporated in the administrative code of the New York charter, for to insure the successful outcome of their work the committee of experts submitted tentative plans to the inspection of the ablest courts of educational opinion. Educational leaders everywhere have been consulted. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States commissioner of education at Washington, has been induced to favor the scheme, the National Educational Association at its last meeting in Cleveland adopted a resolution of approval, and J. Hampden Dougherty, chairman of the committee on educational affairs in the New York charter commission, has been made perfectly familiar with the plan and favors it. Last but not least, the working body of teachers in New York has been generally consulted and conciliated, so that the plans seem to meet the views of the insurgent feminine teaching forces demanding equal pay with men.

However, the plan for reorganization has a main proposition so novel that it may not be at once apparent whether the scheme will work to the satisfaction of all, especially those educators who would safeguard the highest possible average of national intelligence. The present school system in New York, which is very generally followed in other American cities, is a provision for twelve years of work—four of primary, four of grammar (these known in combination as elementary), and four of high school. The new system provides for a division of school training into six years in the elementary schools and six years in high schools. The six years of high school work receives the most radical revision. It is proposed to divide it into two equal periods, three being given to what will be called sub-high-school work, and the remaining three to the regular finishing work. But in the sub-high, two courses will be offered, one leading to advanced work and thence to college, the other leading to industrial or vocational work and the manual training high school.

Manifestly this is a wide departure from long-established custom in public school education. It cuts off a very considerable amount of purely mental culture hitherto provided in the free school system as compulsory to those seeking high school diplomas; but it offers inducement for longer study to those seeking vocational training. Many young men and women are not able to continue through the twelve years now offered, who might under the new system be persuaded to take the sub-high-school course, thus gaining a year of schooling. Looked at that way the proposed system would raise and not lower the average of education. But if the opportunity should be seized to cut off school at the end of six instead of eight years it would tend to a lower general average. Experience will be the test.

"How doth the little busy bee improve each shining hour?" He does not, in the Philippines. There he sleeps during the shining hours and improves only the cool hours of early morning and evening.







**ELMAN**  
**VIOLINIST**  
 Tickets : 50, \$1.50 and \$1.00. On sale.



# Leading Events in Athletic World—Becker Has Low Score

## ILLINOIS LACKS THE MATERIAL FOR GOOD PITCHERS

Infield Has Number of Promising Candidates but All Outfielders Must Be New Men.

## PENN IS CAPTAIN

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Prospects of having a strong baseball nine at University of Illinois this year seem to depend largely upon the ability of Pitcher John Busack to get into the form displayed by him in 1907. He was not in good shape for the 1908 campaign, and as Hinrichsen, his substitute, a very good man, is having difficulties in making up his studies, unless one of these two is able to look after the pitching in the conference games, the team will have little chance of winning the championship.

The squad has been reduced to 29 men by coach Huff and the rivalry for some of the positions is very intense. Huff, last year's freshman catcher, is the leading candidate for that position, although Lord is pushing him close. Bunn is expected by Coach Huff to succeed Snyder at first base, and while he is far from the class of the 1908 captain, he is a fair first baseman. Another candidate for first is Fremmer. Righter has no rival for second base. Shields, sub shortstop last season, is trying for the position, with several other players trying for the place. If necessary, Capt. Penn can be moved from third base, provided an acceptable successor could be found. Other prospective shortstops include Sinnock, Fremmer, Butzer and Renacker.

Outfielders of varsity caliber are scarce, Farr, Eaton and Barry being the leading outfielders just now. Chicago University is the principal opponent on the 1909 schedule just completed by Director Huff. Four games are to be played with Chicago, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana and Purdue. In addition to the games scheduled there is a possibility that Illinois will go to the Alaska-Yukon Exposition in June to meet Princeton, Washington and other teams in a tournament. Director Huff has been notified that the interested people at Seattle are working on the guarantee and that they expect to succeed.

## WILL START FROM DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich.—Official announcement was made here today that the Glidden tour this year will start from Detroit. It will start July 6 probably, with Battle Creek as the first night stop, Chicago for the second night and Minneapolis the third, where the first Sunday will be spent. West to Sioux City, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln and Denver, then back to Kansas City, the end of the tour. This would make the trip about 2300 miles long, an average of 191½ miles a day.

## MAYOR OF LOWELL ACCUSES POLICE

(Continued from Page One.)

proven either incapable or vicious, and especially appointment of men to liquor squad of which the mayor was formerly a member, are preferred. Special charges are preferred in permitting Superintendent Moffatt, in whose office Mrs. Brown formerly worked, to transfer, to the detriment of the department, several officers and for political reason or favoritism promote certain men over others more worthy. Charges are also preferred that no action was taken by the board to investigate and prosecute violations of the liquor laws from reports that came to them as members of the police board.

Ex-Senator Charles H. Hanson is charged with being an alien. Mr. Hanson has been identified with Lowell politics for many years and was formerly superintendent of streets as well as state senator in 1900.

The hearing of these charges is scheduled for Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock at City Hall. These charges are the outcome of the investigation of the police records during the past three weeks by Mayor Brown and counsel, John W. McEvoy and Dennis J. Murphy, both of Lowell, and his counsel, will conduct the prosecution. The police board, Chairman Frank K. Stearns, Charles H. Hanson and Thomas P. Bonger, will make a strenuous fight, and will be represented by counsel that will include one or more of the following: William H. Bent, John C. Burke and Melvin M. Johnson.

Mayor Brown stated this morning that he "is carrying out his promises to the people who elected him. I am certain all the charges will be sustained at the public hearing Saturday morning. The careful search of the police records by myself and counsel, in spite of much opposition on the part of the police board, has developed these charges, which will be carried out to the limit."

"Although I expect to be opposed by certain politicians, who are a discredit to either party, I shall do my whole duty to the city of Lowell without fear or favor. I am not working for reelection, but to carry out an honest purpose,

## BECKER MAKES A FINE SCORE

Woodland Golf Club Player Has the Lowest Card in Qualifying Round in Pinehurst Tourney.

PINEHURST, N. C.—In the largest field that ever played over the local links, 173 players started in the qualification round of the fifth annual spring golf tournament, 170 cards being returned, eight divisions of 16 each qualifying, with a special event for the overflow.

The feature of the round was the contest for the qualification golf medal between C. L. Becker of the Woodland Golf Club and John E. Porter of the Allegheny Country Club, which the former won in 77.

New England players won their share in all divisions except the fifth. The scores of the first division were as follows:

PRESIDENT'S CUP.

C. L. Becker, Woodland, 37 40 77

J. E. Porter, Allegheny Country, 41 42 82

E. H. Sullivan, Detroit, 41 42 82

W. Fairbanks, Denver Country, 42 41 83

E. S. Farnes, New Haven, 40 44 84

C. P. Ayling, Onondaga, N. Y., 42 43 85

C. A. Miller, Detroit, 42 43 85

J. D. Post, Apawamis, 41 44 85

R. M. Hamilton, Wykagyl, 44 41 85

C. S. Smith, Middlebury, 46 40 86

A. P. Knight, Mohawk, 41 45 86

W. S. Harlan, Columbia, 42 44 86

W. C. Fowles, Oakmont, 41 45 86

Alvan Lord, Chevy Chase, 45 41 86

L. S. Robeson, Rochester Country, 43 43 86

E. P. Merriman, Waterbury, 46 43 89

## EARLY PRACTISE AT DARTMOUTH

HANOVER, N. H.—Spring football practise at Dartmouth this year will be begun as soon as the spring vacation is over. At that time Captain Tobin will call out all the men who were out for the team in the fall. It is expected that at least 50 will report.

No coaches will assist in the work, Captain Tobin having full charge. The practise will consist chiefly in passing the ball and developing a center and quarter. The backfield will also be given work-out. The senior members of the team will assist in the coaching.

## CLUB SWINGING CHIEF FEATURE

The gymnastic teams of Amherst and Harvard gave an exhibition at the Boston A. A. clubhouse Wednesday evening. The exercises were horizontal bar, parallel bars, side horse, club swinging, tumbling, brother act and pyramid building. The Harvard team showed itself to be the best in all-around work. The club swinging of Coryell of Harvard was unusually good. The pyramid building by the Harvard team was also excellent.

## KILEY FOR HAVERHILL.

MEDFORD—Tufts will probably not be able to make use of Daniel J. Kiley, the Exeter captain and third baseman, who is now in the medical school. Kiley was with the squad at the first of the indoor work, but will probably join the Haverhill team at the opening of the New England League season.

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(Continued from Page One.)

proven either incapable or vicious, and especially appointment of men to liquor squad of which the mayor was formerly a member, are preferred. Special charges are preferred in permitting Superintendent Moffatt, in whose office Mrs. Brown formerly worked, to transfer, to the detriment of the department, several officers and for political reason or favoritism promote certain men over others more worthy. Charges are also preferred that no action was taken by the board to investigate and prosecute violations of the liquor laws from reports that came to them as members of the police board.

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## STAR BASEBALL PITCHER.



CHARLES BENDER, Philadelphia American League Team.

## With the Ball Clubs

### MATHEWSON'S FIRST GAME.

WACO, Tex.—Mathewson and Ames pitched for the New York Nationals in their practise game with Waco Wednesday, striking out 13 of the local team and winning by a score of 9 to 1. It was Mathewson's first real pitching and he did not exert himself.

### BROOKLYN EASILY WINS.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—After establishing a record Wednesday morning by driving the ball into the St. John's river, Manager Lumley started the afternoon's game with Jacksonville by placing a home run hit in centerfield in the first inning, which gave Brooklyn more than enough runs to win. The score was Brooklyn 7, Jacksonville 1.

NEW YORK HAS CLOSE CONTEST. MACON, Ga.—In the closest kind of a finish the New York American regulars defeated the substitutes Wednesday by a score of 4 to 2. The feature of the game was the hitting of Hemphill. He was at bat three times and got a double and two singles. Ball opened the game by batting the first ball pitched over the fence for a home run.

### CHICAGO AMERICANS WIN.

LOS ANGELES—The Chicago Americans easily defeated the Vernon team Wednesday afternoon by a score of 12 to 5. They hit safely 11 times, which included three doubles, a three-bagger by Altizer and a home run by Cravath.

## SIX MILLION DOLLAR CONTRACT AWARDED ON CAPE COD CANAL

Maryland Dredging Company of Baltimore Is to Construct Big Cut for August Belmont's Company.

## DONE IN FOUR YEARS

The contract for the construction of the Cape Cod canal has been awarded to the Maryland Dredging Company of Baltimore. Back of the enterprise is the New York & Cape Cod Canal Company, of which August Belmont is one of the principal officers.

Frank A. Furst of the dredging company is in Newport, R. I., to consult with the United States engineer's office regarding the most recent surveys of the waters the canal will connect.

The contract for the work is for between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 and calls for operations to begin in May next.

According to Mr. Furst, it will require when finished will cut off 142 about four years to complete the canal, miles' voyage around Cape Cod.

The dredging and other plants for the work are now being assembled in the South, and additional plants will be constructed near the work. The headquarters of the dredging company in the course of the operations will be located at Sandwich, Mass.

## SHIP'S OFFICERS ESCAPE BLAME

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Victor E. Wright and Frederick L. Dennis, local inspectors of steam vessels for the federal government, have absolved Captain van Pell and all of the other officers of the steamer John H. Starin from any blame in connection with the accident to the steamer off the Bridgeport breakwater.

## JUNIOR CLASS WINS THE MEET

Some Good Performances Made by Phillips Andover Academy Athletes in Their Interclass Meet.

ANDOVER—In the closest kind of a finish the class of 1910 won the interclass meet at Phillips Academy Wednesday by half a point, defeating 1909, 31 to 30½. The class of 1911 was third with 19 points.

The mile run furnished the most interest, it being won by Gould in a fine finish, Blakeslee and Dowling fighting it out for second, the former finishing a yard in the lead.

Fifty-yard Dash—Won by Rose '11, Blakeslee '09 second, Hopkins '12 third. Time—3.3-5.

Sixty-yard High Hurdles—Won by Eames '10, Reynolds '10 second, Culver '09 third. Time—24.3-5.

Two hundred and Twenty-yard Dash—Won by Burch '09, Rose '11 second, Derker '10 third. Time—24.3-5.

Sixty-five-yard Low Hurdles—Won by Eames '10, Reynolds '10 second, Culver '09 third. Time—56.1-5.

Four Hundred and Forty-yard Run—Won by Butler '10, Jackson '09 second, Brown '09 third. Time—56.1-5.

Eight Hundred and Eighty-yard Run—Won by Butler '10, Jackson '09 second, Tuttle '09 third. Time—2m. 8.3-5.

Relay Race—Won by 1910 (Butler, Derker, Phillips, 1909 (Butler, Hall, Brown, Pittman) second, 1911 (Barber, Rose, Parker, Hall) third. Time—1m. 40s.

Shotput—Won by Pickett '09, Hann '09 second, Rogers '11 third. Distance—39ft. 10in.

Pole Vault—Won by Smith '12, Clancel '12 and Thompson '09 tied for second. Height—31ft. 8in.

High Jump—Won by Tilton '11, Breed '10 second, Hann and Blakeslee '09 tied for third. Height—5ft. 8in.

The points by classes:

	1909	1910	1911	1912
50-yard dash.....	2	0	5	1
60-yard hurdles.....	2	0	0	0
65-yard hurdles.....	1	7	0	0
220-yard dash.....	5	1	2	0
440-yard run.....	1	0	0	0
880-yard run.....	6	2	0	0
1 mile run.....	2	1	5	0
Relay.....	5	1	0	0
Shotput.....	7	0	1	0
Pole vault.....	1½	0	0	6½
High jump.....	1	2	0	0
Totals.....	30½	31	19	7½

CAR STARTS ON LONG RUN. The 10,000-mile non-stop run of the Maxwell car started promptly from the Bay State A. A. today at 10. For some weeks plans have been under way to perfect the details of the run, which was open to all makes of cars. Some of the other men who intended to enter the run found that it was impossible to make arrangements, so the Maxwell has gone alone. It is a Maxwell model D 30-horsepower touring car. The driver to make the initial trip will be Lucius Tynen. He will be relieved by Ralph Coburn. N. S. Simms will be the third driver and he will be followed by the factory drivers, who are Arthur Lee, Charles Goldthwait and Ellery Wright.

### TO SWIM FOR TITLES.

NEW YORK—An interesting swimming meet will be held on Saturday evening in the tank of the New York Athletic Club, open to all registered amateurs. The program will include a 50-yard swim for the Amateur Athletic Union championship; a 400-yard relay, for the Amateur Athletic Union championship, teams to be made up of four men, to swim 100 yards each; a 100-yard handicap, and a water polo match between teams representing the New York Athletic Club and the University of Pennsylvania.

### BLACK ELECTED AT ANDOVER.

ANDOVER—Charles H. Black of the class of 1912 was elected assistant manager of the Phillips-Andover baseball team this morning. As this is Mr. Black's first year in school, his election comes as a surprise, as it has been the custom for many years to elect men who had been longer in school to positions upon the athletic teams. He is a resident of Seattle, Washington, and is here preparing for Yale.

### TRYING TO ARRANGE DATES.

President Windeler of the Massachusetts Golf Association has declared in favor of Oct. 15 and 16 for the tri-city match for the Lesley cup, but the Philadelphians want it on Oct. 1 and 2. It has been customary to hold the match on a Friday and Saturday, the two choices being of dates before and after the women's championship at the Merion Cricket Club the week of October 6.

### WESTON STILL BEHIND.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Edward Payson Weston left here this morning on his walk to Chicago. He was 10 miles behind his schedule, but hoped to make it up by night by arriving at Troy before resting. He finished his third day at 9:30 Wednesday, putting up at Blue Store instead of Poughkeepsie, as called for by his schedule.

### NEW GYMNASIUM FOR BOWDOIN.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Bowdoin College is to have a new gymnasium: The present one was built in 1886, when the college population was only half what it is today. The proposed new building will be 150x100 feet, and three stories high. It will be built of brick and cost \$100,000.

## Bowling Results.

	1	2	3	Totals
Hannwell.....	454	478	507	1437
Alleton, Golf.....	448	472	498	1418
Mangus.....	492	458	469	1419
Riverdale.....	473	437	451	1361
North Gate.....	470	461	464	1395
Newton Boat.....	453	474	446	1373

## REGULARS LOSE AT HOT SPRINGS FOR FIRST TIME

Regulars Defeat Substitutes at Augusta, Ga., in Close Match, With Pierce and White Pitching.

## WOLTERS HITS HARD

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Beginning at 1:30 this afternoon the Boston American players will hold the last practise of the year here. Wednesday afternoon, for the first time, the regulars were defeated by the substitutes, the score being 7 to 6.

The game was the first nine-inning contest which the players have had this year, and some very good baseball was played. The pitchers did not use curves, but contented themselves with increasing their speed. Some of the players did some very good batting. Wolters distinguished himself by making four hits in five times at the bat. Niles was played at third base for the substitutes and he did some good batting. These two players are showing up in very good form and it will be surprising if the regular lineup does not find them in it before the end of the season. The score:

	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E
French, ss.....	4	1	1	1	5	6	0
Niles, 3b.....	3	1	2	3	1	1	1
Reeder, rf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Danzig, lb.....	5	0	1	1	1	5	1
Wolters, cf.....	5	1	4	6	2	1	0
Donohue, c.....	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, lf.....	3	1	2	3	1	1	0
Donohue, p.....	1	1	1	0	2	0	0
Donovan, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.....	38	7	13	18	27	20	2

### REGULARS.

	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E
McConnell, 2b.....	5	0	0	1	1	2	0
Lord, 3b.....	5	0	1	1	1	2	0
Speaker, cf.....	4	1	4	1	1	1	0
Reeder, rf.....	4	0	2	3	1	0	0
Stahl, lb.....	4	3	3	6	12	0	1
Wagner, ss.....	4	0	1	1	0	7	1
Reeder, cf.....	4	0	2	0	2	0	0
Spencer, c.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	1
Carigan, p.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spencer, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Burchell, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Steele, p.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	37	6	12	28	25	16	4

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Substitutes.....0 0 3 1 0 0 0 2-7  
Regulars.....0 0 2 0 2 0 2 0-6  
Two-base hits, Stahl, Hooper, Niles, Wolters, 2; Wood, Donohue, Three-base hits, McConnell, Hooper, Stahl, Chech, Home runs, Reeder, Speaker, Sacrifice hits, Madden, Niles, First base on balls, of Burchell, 1; Double plays, Speaker to Wagner; Spencer to Lord; Hit by pitched ball, of Chech, 1; by Steele, 1; Time 1h. 30m. Umpires, Burns and Green.

\*One out when winning run was scored.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The Boston National players are holding morning practise every day now, as they find that it gets them in better condition for the afternoon tryouts. The game between the regulars and substitutes Wednesday offered the former a chance to even up matters for the defeat of Tuesday, which they did.

Bates did the best batting, making three hits in four times at the bat. He also had a clean score in the field. Pierce and White did the pitching for the regulars and they held the substitutes down to four hits in the nine innings. The score:

	AB	R	B	TR	PO	A	E
Bates, lf.....	4	2	3	5	3	0	0
Becker, cf.....	5	2	4	0	0	0	0
Steb, lb.....	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
Reck, cf.....	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bowman, 2b.....	1	0	1	1	1	0	0
Starr, ss.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Graham, c.....	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sweeney, 3b.....	2	2	2	3	1	0	0
Pierce, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
White, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	30	9	10	14	27	7	2

### SUBSTITUTES.

Thomas, 2b.....	2	1	0	0	3	5	0
McCarthy, ss, p.....	3	1	1	1	2	2	0
Ferguson, 3b, p.....	4	1	1	3	2	3	0
Chappelle, lb.....	4	0	0	0	10	0	1
Bail, c.....	3	0	0	0	3	2	2
Lindaman, p.....	4	0	1	1	2	0	1
Lafferty, lf.....	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Soultes, p, ss.....	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Arrett, rf.....	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.....	31	3	4	6	27	13	4
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Regulars.....	2	0	0	0	2	2	1



## NEWS FROM THE STATE HOUSE

(Continued from Page One.)

and nature made it. He believed that all standards but purity and cleanliness should be wiped out.

Professor Brooks, director of the experiment station at Amherst, favored his own bill (House 301) that no person shall manipulate the Babcock test, or any other test for the measuring of butter fats in milk, without a certificate from the director of the agricultural station. He admitted to Attorney Parker that the natural milk from the cow may be pure although it should happen to be below the standard required by statute. To Senator Cowee the professor said that the abolishment of a milk standard would not effect certified milk.

Representative Walker of Burlington asked if there hadn't been a number of cases of convictions of persons selling pure milk that hadn't been adulterated. Professor Brooks said that it is possible that he didn't think that it was probable; it could happen.

Mr. Emerson of Haverhill asked if the professor thought a standard of milk by law is of any assistance to chemists in detecting adulteration? He replied, no.

## Present Standard Fair Says Professor Brooks

To Senator Crosby of Arlington he said that he supposed the purpose of the standard was to assure the consumer that he was getting milk of a certain standard of nutrition. He thought that the present standard of 3.35 fats and 12.15 solids is a fair average. It would be sometimes too high for the products of some herds. There are other herds that will give a higher standard. If there is a collection of animals of average blood there undoubtedly would be a product of the present standard.

A standard of 12 per cent solids and 3 per cent fats, he said, would not protect properly the consumer because there are herds that would give above that standard and the owners could manipulate that milk to bring it down to the lower standard and it could not be detected.

The percentage in milk from a perfectly fresh cow, he said, is never so high as that in the milk of a cow who has been milked for some time. He had tried experiments with a warm stable and found that he got more milk but not so large a percentage of fats as he did in a cold stable.

Attorney Parker said, isn't it perfectly obvious that the standard of milk bears no relation to the matter of cleanliness?

Professor Brooks replied that it might on the percentage of solids if the stable was dirty.

## Attorney Parker Tells What His Clients Desire

Attorney Parker announced that he appeared directly for the Concord Farm Association and also for very many other persons interested in this question.

"Our object is not in the slightest degree," he said, "to impair the most rigid requirements of the laws of Massachusetts to secure a pure milk of the highest nutrition. Our purpose in coming here is to show that an arbitrary, artificial standard bears no relation whatever to pure, nutritious, clean milk; that a milk so produced under clean conditions cannot be held to be milk of the character, that if honestly handled, should subject the one dealing in it to criminal prosecution. We are not opposed to milk of the highest standard of purity. I trust you will bear with me while I show you that this statute as to the standard of milk has no rightful place in Massachusetts jurisprudence."

He then called Dr. Thomas Morgan Rotch of Boston.

Dr. Rotch said he had been surprised at the evidence to which he had just listened (that of Professor Brooks), at the lack of direct answers to questions on subjects that are known to be true by the state chemists.

## Committee on Military Affairs and Armories

One of the after results of the state taking over military armories in the different cities was heard by the committee on military affairs today.

The city of Brockton, in its enthusiasm some three years ago built an armory on a piece of land it already owned and issued bonds for \$30,000 to pay for the construction. When the state took it over it assumed these bonds, but paid nothing for the land. Other cities that purchased land and put the cost into the bond issue were reimbursed for land also.

Today Mayor Kent, City Solicitor Rowe and Treasurer Pope were before the committee, urging favorable consideration of a bill that will reimburse the city for the land contributed. The amount named was left blank in the bill, but they thought \$8000 would be about right. The land was assessed for \$6000. Another lot of land in the rear that was offered the city for \$40,000, was assessed for \$15,000.

## Land Bought for School Site Forty Years Ago

The land they said was purchased for a schoolhouse site over 40 years ago, and was now adjacent to the business part of the city. At the time the city supposed it would own the armory and so selected that site when others would have answered. They had investigated and had been unable to find another city in the state that had used land that it had owned. The city's position in not getting full reimbursement was unique and the state should make restitution. There was no opposition to the measure.

The committee heard Representative Holt of Methuen, captain of one of the

Lawrence military companies, Major Sargent of the battery of light artillery and other military officers regarding conditions in the Lawrence armory. They want an addition to cost \$50,000 built and a rifle range also. The new type of field guns requires more room and more men. At present the guns are stored on the drill room floor and insufficient room is left for company drill. There was no opposition to these measures.

## Work of the Railroad

## Inspectors Is Criticized

John E. Miles, a railroad engineer, appeared before the committee on railroads this morning in favor of his own petition for the abolition of the present inspectors of the Railroad Commission and the substitution thereof of not more than seven confidential agents to be appointed by the board.

He said that the reason for his petition is that the conditions on the railroads are entirely beyond the employees who are held responsible for them. In case of accident the railroad inspectors should be made co-defendants with the railroad employees as they are the ones who are really responsible.

The act of two years ago by which the appointment of railroad inspectors was taken from the civil service commission and given to the railroad commission has been responsible for the appointment of men who were in no way fitted for the work, but who have been politically active, said Mr. Miles. He read an article published in a Boston paper of Dec. 16, 1907, relative to the appointment of a railroad inspector by former Chairman Jackson of the railroad commission on the day before his resignation was to take effect.

## Officials Needed to See

## Traffic Laws Enforced

Engineers are willing to take chances with imperfect equipment, said Mr. Miles, but they should not be allowed to do so and there should be enough competent inspectors who know their business, to see that the laws are enforced.

Charles B. Drew of Haverhill, a trainman for 19 years, believed that there should be more inspectors than at present and that they should be appointed through the civil service commission. He said that about five years ago the trains on one railroad were running short-handed contrary to law. The trainmen complained to the railroad commission and an inspector made an investigation, but nothing happened for two months. Then a complaint was made to the national government through the postal authorities and the conditions were remedied within 48 hours.

## Never See an Inspector

## Unless a Wreck Occurs

Mr. Drew said that the railroad employees never see an inspector unless there is a wreck, though the equipment is frequently out of order, blocks being out of frogs and airbrake apparatus refusing to work. Under the United States law a man must have served at least six years in railroad work and pass an examination in airbrakes, etc., before he can be appointed a railroad inspector for the national government. He doubted if the state inspectors could pass the examination.

The bill was opposed by W. B. Flanders, secretary and treasurer of the Locomotive Engineers' Association. He said that his organization objects to the measure, as it doesn't believe in going back on the established policy of the commonwealth. This policy was established by the Legislature after the fullest investigation.

He denied that conditions approach even approximately those described by the two speakers for the petition, and said that safety appliances are directly under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission. He said it would be impossible to get the best sort of men from the civil service commission. The conditions and work under the railroad commission in this state, he continued, are better than those in any other New England state or New York. The appointments made under the present law were proper ones and have been for the public interest.

## Boston &amp; Worcester Fare Reduction Asked For

A hearing was given by the state board of railroad commissioners this morning on the petition of Representative McCarthy of Marlboro for a reduction in fares on the lines of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company. A hearing was given on this same petition last February and this date was set for arguments on the legal questions involved. It was maintained at the previous hearing that the increase of the unit of fare from 5 to 6 cents was not only unreasonable, but unlawful, the charter rights of the company restricting them from increasing the rate of fares.

Treasurer George A. Butman testified that the company must earn, to pay its operating expenses, 6 per cent on its capital stock, new equipment, depreciation, etc., \$640,000. The gross amount earned by the company last year was only \$554,000.

## South Framingham Cites

## Supreme Court Decision

City Solicitor Walter Adams of South Framingham argued that recent decisions of the supreme court are decisive in favor of the contention made by the petitioners. The company had no authority under the law to raise the rates. City Solicitor MacDonald of Marlboro argued that the raise of the rate of fare was illegal.

William B. Butler, counsel for the

Boston & Worcester Street Railway Company cited the decision of the supreme court in the matter of the city of Springfield against the Springfield Street Railway Company, in which the law is clear that if the restriction is not a part of the original location, as in the case of South Framingham and Marlboro, it has no force upon the corporation. Under these circumstances, the increase of the rate of fare is not only reasonable but lawful.

The board will give a decision at a later date.

## Bill to Change Grade

## Crossing Abolition Law

Charles N. Crane appeared before the committee on railroads today for his own petition for legislation to provide that the entire cost of abolishing grade crossings shall be borne by the railroads and street railways. He said that the towns especially suffer a great burden under the present law, and there is no just reason why the commonwealth, the cities or the towns should be called upon to bear any portion of this expense.

The railroads create the conditions, he asserted, and should be called upon to bear the cost of ameliorating them. Under the present system men who live in other states and ship goods over our railroads pay nothing for the abolition of crossings, as they would do if the railroads were to bear the entire cost.

The original principle of railroad law as laid down by Chief Justice Shaw, he said, is that the railroads are using the highways of the state and should pay for taking care of them, and the Legislature should never have departed from this principle.

## Salem Gas Company Agrees on Reduction with Board

The gas commission today extended the order issued over a year ago to the Salem Gas Light Company instructing it to reduce the price charge for gas from \$1.20 to \$1.10 per 1000 cubic feet so that it will apply on April 1 next, instead of last April. When it was issued the company applied for an injunction in the United States court to restrain the commission and the attorney general from enforcing the order.

A recent decision in a similar New York case pending in the United States court has been against the company. As soon as this was announced the attorney general commenced proceedings in the state supreme court and a hearing on a temporary injunction is assigned for next Tuesday. The company meanwhile petition the commission for a rehearing, claiming it could not afford to make the reduction. Today an agreement is reached by which the suits are to be abandoned and in return the order is rebated so that the consumers will not have a rebate on gas bills paid the past year.

## Alderman Brand Absent When Bill Is Considered

Alderman Frederick J. Brand of Boston failed to appear this morning before the committee on taxation in support of his bill providing that unless the city council of Boston within 60 days accepts the law of 1905, permitting the assessment upon property owners of the cost of destroying gypsy and browntail moths, the law shall not apply to the city of Boston. His bill provides further that if the law is rejected by the city council, the work shall hereafter be carried on by the city at the expense of the taxpayers. The hearing was closed, but the alderman will be given a further opportunity to be heard in executive session, if he cares to.

Secretary Charles E. Folsom of the board of assessors favored two of Mayor Hibbard's bills providing that the time for listing of voters and for the assessment of taxes shall be extended to May 1, instead of April 1. The committee has already heard several matters of a similar nature emanating from the mayor's office, and as there was no opposition, the hearing was closed.

## Boston Elevated Secures Postponement of Hearing

The committee on street railways this morning, at the request of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, indefinitely continued the hearing on two bills authorizing that company to own the stock of other companies.

The committee then took up the bill of the West End Street Railway Company for an amendment of last year's act authorizing a consolidation of that company with the Elevated, the petitioners asking that after the termination of the present lease of its company to the Elevated, in 1922, its stockholders be allowed a dividend of 8 per cent on their stock, the act as passed having allowed them only 7 per cent.

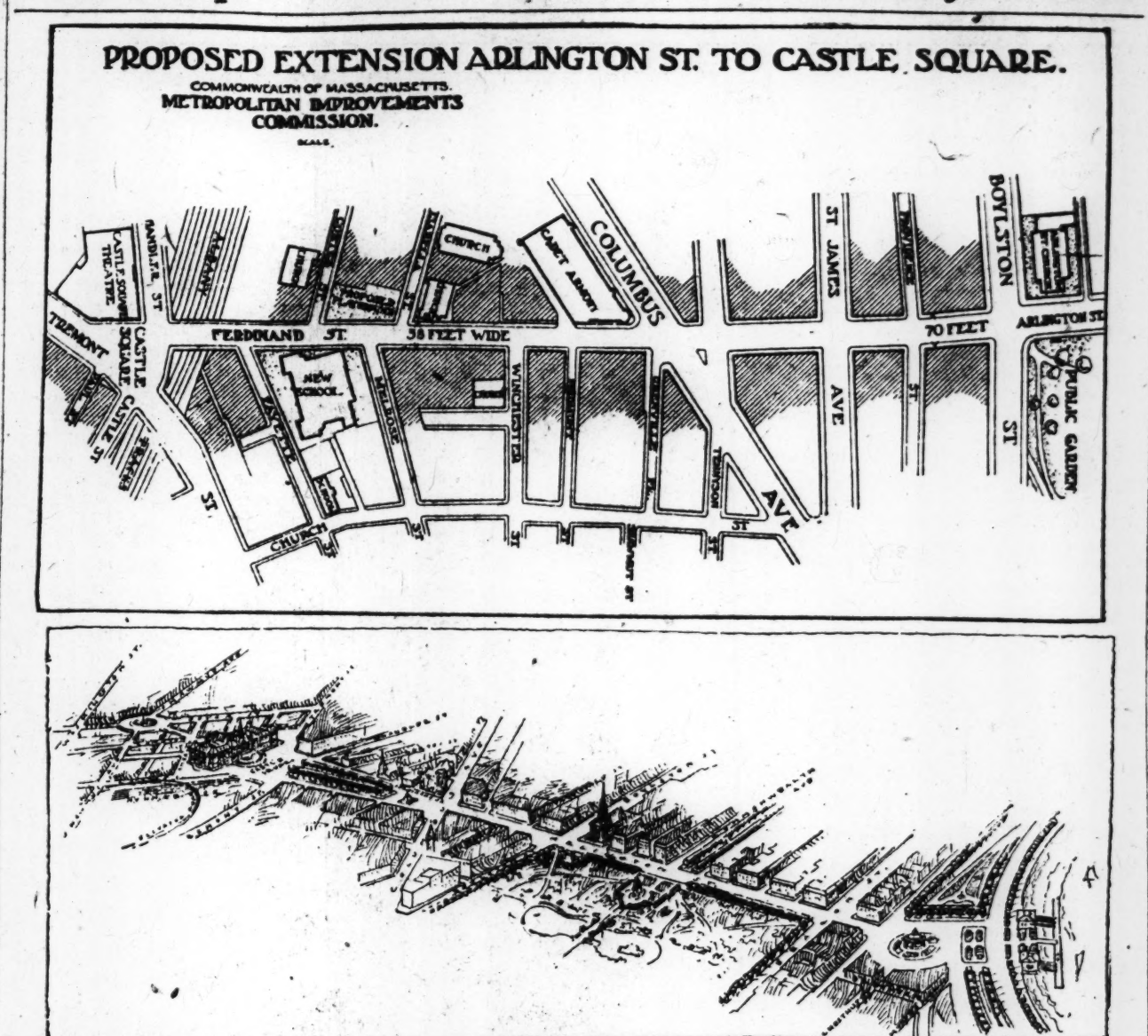
Moses Williams, representing the company, explained that the expense of increasing the dividend to 8 per cent will be only \$111,201.50, while if the properties are consolidated there will be an annual saving of \$800,000, which is now wasted through the duplication of power plants, offices and officers.

Ex-Representative H. Eustis Newton of Everett, representing minority stockholders, opposed the bill, because it does not go far enough. He would favor Legislative sanction to an 8 per cent dividend as soon as the consolidation takes place.

## North Attleboro Bill On Drainage Unopposed

A delegation of North Attleboro citizens was before the committee on drain-

## Landscape Artist Tells How to Beautify Boston



BOSTON SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS' SCHEME FOR EXTENDING ARLINGTON STREET TO CASTLE SQUARE.

One of the accompanying plans is that of Arthur A. Shurtleff, a Boston landscape architect, employed by the metropolitan improvement commission, which shows the proposed extension of Arlington street to Ferdinand street, and the widening of the latter street. It is a modification of the proposition of the Boston Society of Architects, whose scheme is more elaborate and contemplates a double street treatment near Castle square and a small park at the Back Bay end.

The vicinity of the Providence railroad property is shown, together with a convenient system of subdividing streets for the vacant land. "The extension of St. James avenue," Mr. Shurtleff says in his report, made public today, "should relieve Boylston street of some of its congestion and form, with Eliot street, an important link between the South station and Copley square."

Clarendon street is shown in the report extended from the Back Bay station to St. James avenue in order to connect the new system of streets intimately with the nearest railroad station. "This connection," says Mr. Shurtleff, "might be made more intimate by a diagonal road leading from the station to Berkeley street. A portion of this tract is adaptable for occupation by a group of public buildings."

**THE REPORT OF Arthur A. Shurtleff, the landscape architect employed by the metropolitan district improvement commission, is made public today at the State House. This report is made after a field examination of the road lines of the metropolitan district in order to learn their merits and defects and to consider the feasibility of making organized movements in them. Mr. Shurtleff, in his conclusions as to the situation, says:**

"The radial thoroughfares of the metropolitan district are with few exceptions well distributed, direct, wide and of gentle gradient. In passing through most of the cities and towns, however, these great roads are in danger of serious traffic congestion, because in such localities they are constricted in width and are not paralleled by other roads through which traffic may also be carried."

The circumferential thoroughfares of the district are, with few exceptions, narrow, crooked and broken in their alignment. This untidiness embarrasses cross-town and cross-district circulation and tends to throw undue burdens of traffic upon the radial thoroughfares, especially in the vicinity of Boston proper."

"The local streets of the cities and towns of the district are not developing in a manner to relieve the radial thoroughfares of local traffic or to create new cross-town and cross-district highways; on the contrary, they are developing in a fashion to hasten congestion and to hinder town-to-town circulation."

"The direction of the existing highway lines coincides with the direction of the needed lines of highway extension, and the openness of the district as well as the inexpensive character of the few buildings which stand in the way of these extensions also contribute to a ready solution of the problem. Unfortunately, however, the town, city, county and metropolitan authorities in control of the highways of the district are unable to take these problems in hand, either because the field of their jurisdiction is too local or because the special acts of Legislature under which they were appointed do not apply to such problems."

Mr. Shurtleff says of the city squares: "Inasmuch as a large portion of the district is now handicapped by these conditions, new authority should be created for the execution of certain of these highway improvements of unquestioned need. The board in whom this authority may be vested should also familiarize itself with the entire highway situation of the district. It should safeguard the interests of the community by keeping the public informed of the progress of street development, by offering advice to towns and individuals, by publishing plans of needed improvements and by active execution of such plans when necessary."

"The activities of such a board should not abridge the authority of local boards or of town and city engineers, but should render possible a coordination of their individual efforts for the common good. By such cooperation it should be possible for each city and town to carry out its own local street improvements in a way to further the development of the street systems of adjoining communities and thereby conserve the resources of the entire district. It should also become the duty of such a board to codify and strengthen the laws relating to the control of highway extensions. At present there is little check upon the rights of individual land owners to saddle upon cities and towns streets which tend to block rather than to extend existing public highways."

"At present the district does not need and cannot afford improvements intended to appeal directly to the eye by their magnificence and designed to win popular approval by novelty rather than by convenience or necessity. The varied topography of our seaboard, river valleys and hill country, together with the individuality of our street systems, require no additional novelties to recommend them. Our immediate task is to coordinate these varied street systems by discovering and perfecting the most useful connections which can be made between them. In this work we should not be blind, however, to the appearance of these new thoroughfares. They should be shaped as well as direct and should appeal no less to the eye on account of their agreeable lines, orderly junctions and pleasing terminations than to the constructive senses on account of their admirable width, easy gradient and workmanlike surface."

"In the majority of the suburbs the 'square' has become a center in all senses of the word and has been treated as a place of distinction typifying the 'civic pride' of the community. In it are found the finest mercantile buildings, churches and municipal offices, together with public monuments, flagpoles and bandstands. These open spaces are propylaea and fora, and perform a service which cannot be transferred to that more general class of recreative open spaces—the parks. In certain communities, including Woburn, Lexington and Quincy, the triangular 'squares' were made unusually large in size for reasons of local convenience or taste, and have become noteworthy in the commonwealth for their admirable appearance. The great square or common of Lynn should be included among such notable open spaces. In the district as a whole, however, 'squares' were laid out upon a meager scale. They were designed for rustic communities in which they were once a conspicuous center, but as these villages have grown to the proportion of cities and towns the 'squares' have become too insignificant in relative size to perpetuate the old sentiments of distinction. It remains for such communities to say whether they will allow the ancient sentiment and its visions to be wholly lost in this manner; they should decide whether they are satisfied merely to repaint their old liberty poles and replant the ivy around their soldiers' monument, rather than to enlarge the 'square' itself to a size commensurate with the regard in which the citizens esteem their own history and the individuality of their community."

In regard to parks, Mr. Shurtleff says in his report: "Large parks, if they are to fulfill the purpose which justifies their cost, must of necessity interfere in some measure with the lines of streets. To allow traffic ways to cross them frequently or to cross them at all where their landscapes require continuity would be a waste of the public funds invested in the park. The parks of Boston and the metropolitan district are designed to offer the least obstacle to local streets while maintaining adequate landscapes. Traffic roads carefully designed to be hidden from the scenery of the park cross many of them."

There is an appendix to the report which discusses the thoroughfares in each of the towns and cities of the metropolitan district.

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Mr. Shurtleff says of the city squares: "Inasmuch as a large portion of the district is now handicapped by these conditions, new authority should be created for the execution of certain of these highway improvements of unquestioned need. The board in whom this authority may be vested should also familiarize itself with the entire highway situation of the district. It should safeguard the interests of the community by keeping the public informed of the progress of street development, by offering advice to towns and individuals, by publishing plans of needed improvements and by active execution of such plans when necessary."

"The activities of such a board should not abridge the authority of local boards or of town and city engineers, but should render possible a coordination of their individual efforts for the common good. By such cooperation it should be possible for each city and town to carry out its own local street improvements in a way to further the development of the street systems of adjoining communities and thereby conserve the resources of the entire district. It should also become the duty of such a board to codify and strengthen the laws relating to the control of highway extensions. At present there is little check upon the rights of individual land owners to saddle upon cities and towns streets which tend to block rather than to extend existing public highways."

"At present the district does not need and cannot afford improvements intended to appeal directly to the eye by their magnificence and designed to win popular approval by novelty rather than by convenience or necessity. The varied topography of our seaboard, river valleys and hill country, together with the individuality of our street systems, require no additional novelties to recommend them. Our immediate task is to coordinate these varied street systems by discovering and perfecting the most useful connections which can be made between them. In this work we should not be blind, however, to the appearance of these new thoroughfares. They should be shaped as well as direct and should appeal no less to the eye on account of their agreeable lines, orderly junctions and pleasing terminations than to the constructive senses on account of their admirable width, easy gradient and workmanlike surface."

## COURT DECISION AGAINST LENNOX

## Partnership of Senior Member in Lynn Shoe Firm and His Responsibility for Its Debts Are Reaffirmed.

The United States supreme court has denied the application for a certiorari writ in the case of Patrick Lennox, a prominent leather manufacturer of Lynn, against the Allen-Lane Company and others involving a petition in bankruptcy.

The main point involved was whether or not Patrick Lennox was a partner of James T. Lennox, his son, doing business under the name of P. Lennox & Company, when the firm became financially embarrassed in September, 1907.

When the case was tried in the lower courts Mr. Lennox pleaded that he was not a partner and was not concerned in the business at the time of the firm's assignment.

A master appointed by Judge Dodge of the United States district court found that Patrick Lennox was a partner in the firm, and this finding was sustained in a jury trial. The United States circuit court of appeals found no error in the lower court trial, and now the United States supreme court refuses to allow the case to be reopened.

The decision means that the estate of Mr. Lennox will be settled in bankruptcy and his large fortune wiped out, according to the statement of counsel in the case.

## HARVARD ALUMNI RISE IN DIPLOMACY

Graduates of Harvard University are rapidly pushing to the front in the consular and diplomatic service of the United States. This is made apparent by the recent appointment of five graduates of the Cambridge institution to positions in the foreign service of the government.

W. Bayard Cutting, '00, formerly vice-consul at Milan, has been made secretary of the legation at Tangier, Morocco, and will sail for his new post some time during early April. Spencer F. Eddy of the class of 1905, lately relieved as minister to the Argentine Republic, has been made minister to Serbia and Roumania and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, with headquarters at Belgrade.

Warren D. Robbins, '08, is now in Portugal as private secretary to the minister to Portugal. Leland Harrison, Harvard, '07, has been promoted from third secretary in the embassy at Peking. The present graduating class of Harvard will be represented by A. L. Hoffman, '09, as private secretary to the minister to Serbia and Bulgaria.

## WIRELESS TOWER FOR ANNAPOLIS

WASHINGTON—According to official announcement the 600-foot tower which the government intends to erect for wireless telegraph purposes may be located at Annapolis, although it is more likely to be placed in the District of Columbia.

The station will be capable of sending messages 3000 miles and of receiving them from a distance of 1000 miles. Its foundation will extend 80 feet into the earth, and its diameter at the base will be fifty feet and at the top eight feet. Concrete will be used in its construction.


It is hoped to have the tower started in about a month. Between three and four months will be required to erect it.

## AUCTION OF FISHING PRIVILEGE.

EAST WAREHAM—A joint notice has been issued by the towns of Wareham and Plymouth, setting March 26 as the date for the auction of the privilege of taking alewives and shad from the weirs in the river between those towns. The auction, which will take place at 10 a. m., is following the annual custom which has been in force for the past 11 years.

## UTOPIAN CLUB QUARTERS OPENED.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Rev. George E. Macmillan of the Unitarian Church spoke at the opening of the rooms of the new club, the Utopia. Musical selections by members of the club followed. The club has a membership of 40 young business and professional men, organized for social and business purposes.



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208 Pleasant Street  
BOSTON, MASS.



## MR. ROOSEVELT BADE MASONS GOODBY IN A BREEZY SPEECH

OYSTER BAY, N. Y. — Ex-President Roosevelt bade farewell on Wednesday night to Matinecock lodge of Masons, of which he is a member, and made a characteristic address. One of his remarks was:

"When I was President I tried to handle the business of the nation as a Mason should—on the square."

Another was: "I have no use for that kind of smartness which involves doing one's fellow."

Referring to the prediction of a Chicago professor Mr. Roosevelt said: "I propose to come back very much alive and one of the first places I shall visit will be this lodge room."

## Mombasa Club to Honor America's Ex-President

MOMBASA, British East Africa.—Interest in the prospects for good sport during the coming season, stimulated by the coming of Theodore Roosevelt, has brought detailed reports of the movements of game into Mombasa. Baron Tallyan de Yizent, a Hungarian, who has just returned here from a hunting trip, reports splendid sport with hippopotami on the Upper Tana river, and for the shooting of this game he recommends the district between the Athi and the Tana rivers. The clump, gun and cry stalking is perfect, though hunters of this game are constantly interfered with by unusually aggressive rhinoceroses.

Lions are plentiful, but with some exceptions they seem to be timid. No black mane lions have been seen thus far this year.

The hospitality of the Mombasa Club will be extended to the distinguished American visitor when he reaches here, and he will be similarly entertained at Nairobi. At this city Mr. Roosevelt will be entertained also by the Governor of British East Africa, Sir James Hayes Sadler and Lady Sadler, and at Entebbe, in Uganda, by H. Hesketh-Bell, Governor of the Uganda Protectorate. Governor Bell will offer Mr. Roosevelt the use of a trained elephant to facilitate travel.

## RELICS IN LONDON POSTOFFICE SITE

During the demolition of the old buildings on the site of Blue Coat school, in Newgate street, for the erection of the new postoffice, Roman and other relics were found, says the London Daily Telegraph. In particular may be mentioned a quern made of volcanic stone, very heavy and very hard. This was used by the ancients for grinding corn. There are also a richly ornamented bellarmine, which has been reconstructed by means of plaster of paris; a Norman jug, a Roman amphora, several pieces of Lambeth delft work of the 16th century, some German stoneware, and several pieces of Gallic pottery from the first to the third century, remarkable for the high finish of the glaze, the secret of which has as yet remained undiscovered.

## CHILDREN GIVING GRANGE PROGRAM

BILLERICA CENTER, Mass.—The institute of the Middlesex North Agricultural Society held in town hall today is expected to prove the most successful of the season for the reason that it is a "children's institute," the popular feature with the society. The morning session is as usual devoted to lectures on the most prominent subjects of the day by able speakers, and the dinner for which the Billerica Grange is noted will be served at noon.

## EVANGELIST BAND WILL TOUR WORLD

CHICAGO — Evangelist J. Wilbur Chapman, Charles M. Alexander, a singer, and a band of Christian workers, have started a revival tour that will take them around the world. The party includes nearly a score of evangelists, gospel singers, hymn writers and personal workers. It is expected that they will sail from Vancouver, B. C., on March 26. The party expects to leave a trail of Testaments more than 25,000 miles long.

## BOSTON CITY CLUB DATES.

Prof. Charles Zueblin will deliver an illustrated lecture on "Twentieth Century Recreation" at the Boston City Club this evening. On March 25 the Hon. J. Hampton Moore, congressman from Pennsylvania, will speak before the club on "Our Interests in Waterways."

## BIG PLANT AT ROCHESTER BURNS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Firemen are still pouring water on the smoking ruins of the M. B. Schantz Button Company plant, where fire started at 10 o'clock Wednesday night. The flames were not brought under control until early this morning. The loss is about \$175,000.

## GENERAL DEBATE ON PAYNE TARIFF BILL DUE MONDAY

(Continued from Page One.)

publican, Pennsylvania, renewed the point and the speaker sustained it.

At present there are only four Republican members of the Senate finance committee, Messrs. Aldrich, Burrows, Penrose and Hale, but they met as a subcommittee today, informally to discuss the bill and begin the work of revising it.

The four vacancies in the Republican membership of the committee will be filled next Monday and on the following day actual work on the preparation of Senate amendments to the measure will be commenced.

General debate on the bill, which will begin in the House Monday, probably will be limited to three or four days, it being the desire to devote most of the time that the measure is before the House to its consideration by sections and schedules, when the members will be able to offer their individual amendments.

It is yet impossible to say definitely how long the bill will be under consideration in the House, but it is thought that it will be possible to get a final vote upon it in that body during the first week of April. Whether a special rule will be necessary has not yet been decided and will depend to a great degree upon the attitude of the Democrats.

This has not yet been defined, for the very good reason that none of the Democratic members of the committee until it was introduced became acquainted with the measure as presented by Representative Payne Wednesday.

Champ Clark, the Democratic leader and the leading member of that party on the ways and means committee, was as much in ignorance of the contents of the bill as any of his colleagues until that moment arrived.

Because of the brief time they have had in which to glance over the bill, the Democrats have not outlined their plan of action. They have not prepared a bill of their own to present as a substitute, but it is anticipated that they will prepare a minority report which will set forth any objections they may have to the measure as presented by the Republicans.

There is no intention on their part to delay action in the committee, but they will insist that ample time shall be given them on the floor of the House to present amendments. The bill is apparently such a genuine revision of the tariff that they are disposed to be suspicious of it. At the Senate end there are many expressions of disapproval among Republicans of the proposed rate cuts and it is evident that a great many amendments will be submitted there. It is expected that a couple of months will be required to pass the bill in the Senate and then there may be a week or two during which representatives of the House and Senate will meet to adjust the differences between the two houses.

This conference committee is to be composed of six men, three from either house and will put the final touches on the bill, and until their work is completed, no one will know just what the new tariff law will be. The middle of June is regarded as a conservative prediction as to the date when the bill may be sent to the President for his signature.

## Taft Says He Will Sign or Veto the Tariff Bill

NEW YORK—President William H. Taft here today stated that the new tariff bill, when it finally reaches him, will be either signed or vetoed and that if its provisions do not meet with his approval he will not let it become a law as the then President Cleveland did with the Wilson bill, by statutory limitation, and not by his signature.

"I have not had a chance to study the bill," said Mr. Taft, "but Mr. Payne consulted me before he introduced it, and I have a general knowledge of its provisions. But I have decided that I will either sign or veto the finished product when it reaches me."

Mr. Taft proceeded at once to the home of his brother Henry W. Taft, where he had luncheon, after which he went to Carnegie Hall where he will make the principal speech at the Cleveland memorial meeting. Judge George Gray of Delaware made the trip from Wilmington with the President in his private car.

## House Proposes Special Rule for Census Bill

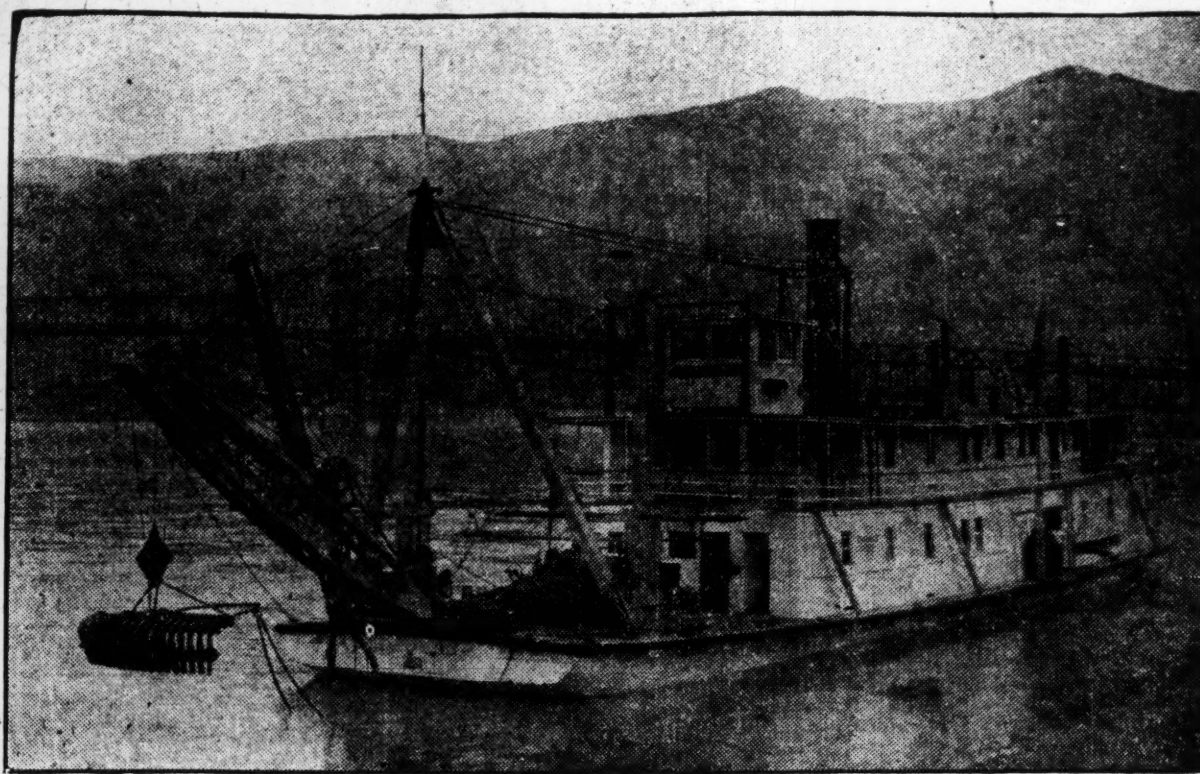
WASHINGTON—Consideration of the census bill under a special rule is proposed by the House leaders. Representative Crumpacker, chairman of the census committee of last session, early in the week introduced the measure as it passed the House and Senate last session. It is expected that the bill, as vetoed by President Roosevelt because of his objections to the spoils system of appointing employees, now will be passed with the concession of competitive examination of applicants.

## REYNOLDS KEEPS PLACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James B. Reynolds of Secretary will be retained as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of customs, according to a statement issued today. This matter has been practically settled.

The controlling reason for the decision to retain Mr. Reynolds in the position is the excellent record he has made in the office and his thorough familiarity with custom laws and regulations which makes him almost indispensable to the administration of the new tariff law.

## Dredging the Snake River in Idaho



QUEER CRAFT "WALLOWA" AND ITS RAKE SHOWN IN ACTION.

The dredge operates in a very swift current and removes big pieces of gravel rock which forms the river bed, thus making the stream more navigable. The rake is worked by means of a crane at the bow of the boat.

LEWISTON, Idaho.—The Snake river, which forms a portion of the boundary line of the three states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, is an important waterway, which, owing to the rugged nature of the country which it drains and the swift character of the current, requires considerable attention to keep in a navigable condition.

The dredge Wallowa, named after an Indian tribe which ranged this region, is engaged in the work of dredging, blasting out the rapids and "channel raking." The river bed is rocky and contains heavy gravel shoals, in which rubble stones from the size of a man's fist to 8 or 10 inches in diameter are tumbled about by the swift-flowing current.

At low water the accumulation of

these stones in the constrictions of the river bed form an obstruction which has to be removed, and for the purpose the Wallowa is equipped with a channel rake, which is swung from the crane at the bow of the craft. This appliance literally rakes the channel clear of everything movable which engages its stout teeth, thus keeping the roadway open to navigation.

## REVERE CITIZENS WANT A CHARTER

Movement to Bring About a Change in the Government That Will Expedite the Town's Business.

The town of Revere needs a change of town government in the opinion of nearly all the prominent men of the place. The last two meetings, both held this month, are generally considered the most unsatisfactory of any held during the past five years, and have revived the talk of a city charter or some other new form of business management in the town.

At the meeting on March 8 more than 1000 voters of the town were present, and there were 40 articles in the warrant to be disposed of, but beyond the election of a moderator and the reading of a report of the finance committee, very little of the town's business was transacted.

About two years ago a committee of five was appointed to investigate the several methods of government which would apply to a town of the size of Revere, which has approximately 17,000 inhabitants, and report some form that would be acceptable and better expedite the town business.

The men appointed were Clarence E. Clisbee, Harold H. Tilton, Norman E. McPhail, Theodore W. Gillette and Thomas O'Connell. The committee has held several meetings but up to the present time has made no report.

A large number of Revere citizens are now convinced that the time for a change has arrived and proposes, it is stated, to take steps toward the carrying out of their ideas about having a new form of government in the town.

## PREPARE TO LAY WALTHAM WIRES

WALTHAM, Mass.—Supt. John W. Pownell of the city wire department expects to begin work next week laying wires underground in Moody street to connect with the Newton fire alarm wires. The purpose of this connection is to unite Waltham and Newton in a mutual fire aid service. Chief Walter B. Randlett of Newton, while in this city today, stated that his wires are already in place. As Newton has no conduits running through the streets leading to Waltham, the wires on that side of the line are strung on poles.

## POSTOFFICE ROBBED AT NIGHT.

NORTH WILMINGTON, Mass.—The Boston & Maine railroad station and the postoffice in the station building were entered at about 3 o'clock this morning and about \$200 in money and stamps taken. The explosion wrecked the inner office and scattered mail and debris about the main station. W. W. Carter, postmaster and station agent, was awakened by a detonation and hurried to the station, but the safe blowers had fled.

## LECTURE ON TRANSPORTATION.

J. H. Hustis, assistant general manager of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and Carl A. Sylvester, assistant general manager of the Newton Street Railway, will speak on "Transportation Facilities" before the Central Club in the Central Church, Newton, this evening.

## FIRE IN HARVARD DORMITORY.

Fire broke out late this morning in room 4 of Stoughton Hall at Harvard university. The blaze started in the closet of the room occupied by J. C. Jones. Most of the damage was done by the chopping away of the partitions by the fire.

## Washington Briefs

Genova Morteza Kian, the Persian minister, leaves Washington for home about April 1.

Edgar F. Luckenbach of New York was the highest bidder, at \$1800, for the purchase of the Inca, a converted yacht, built in Boston in 1898.

J. Mitchell Galvin, who is contesting the seat of Representative O'Connell, is in Washington. The contest will not be heard by the elections committee before next December.

Two steel floating drydocks of a sufficient size to dock vessels of at least 20,000 tons displacement are provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Mudd of Maryland. The cost is limited to \$1,750,000 each and that one shall be located on the Pacific and one on the Atlantic coast.

## Payne Bill Said to Aid British Reform Party

LONDON — The most interesting points of the American tariff bill for the British public are the proposed application of an extra duty on tea, which will severely affect the British exporters, and the patents clause, which is regarded as a retaliation for the act promulgated by David Lloyd-George. The reduction in steel duties is expected to benefit the British trade to a slight degree.

There is much interest also in the free admission of works of art, which is calculated to act as a further incentive to American collectors in denuding Europe of its art treasures. On the whole, however, the bill is regarded as doing little to assist British trade, and is likely to help the protectionist party here in the campaign, which is growing more and more successful.

## Hope to Win Passage of Alien Conspiracy Bill

WASHINGTON—A determined effort will be made at this session of Congress to secure the passage of the "alien conspiracy bill," which passed the House last session after a stiff fight, and was killed in the judiciary committee of the Senate.

The bill, which makes it a crime to conspire to deprive an alien of his treaty rights, has been urged by several presidents, and was made the subject of a special paragraph in President Taft's inaugural address. It has been reintroduced by Representative Sherry, Democrat, of Kentucky, who says he will call it up as soon as possible.

The Democrats claim their gains in the House will prevent its passage at this session. The Republicans predict that it will be made a law.

## France Does Not Object to New Payne Tariff Bill

PARIS — As the new American tariff bill contains no features particularly aimed at French exports, such as wines and other luxuries, which already pay heavy duties, it is believed that France will be satisfied with it. The proposal to reduce the duties on raw materials and articles of first necessity is regarded as a logical conformity with the French practice.

## LOCAL OPTION LAW UPHELD.

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia supreme court today upheld the constitutionality of the Ward law, which settled the question of the constitutionality of special county elections for bond issues and local option elections.

## SUBSIDISTS REFER TO JAPAN'S POLICY AS THEIR EXAMPLE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Japan's imperial policy of subsidy of her national merchant marine will probably furnish considerable ammunition to the subsidists in their campaign which is to be renewed this week for the adoption of a similar policy by the United States.

Just the relation which the Japanese subsidies bear to the prosperity of the beneficiary companies was indicated by some figures cited in a recent debate in the House. These figures show the growth of the subsidies paid by the Japanese government:

	Regular Lines.	Navl. gation, buildg.	Ship- Yen.
1906.....	194,775	Yen.	Yen.
1907.....	4,205,729	1,288,761	152,903
1908.....	2,162,820	240,007	618,640
1909.....	6,104,182	1,402,020	722,500
1910.....	6,942,569	1,538,004	788,500
1911.....	7,686,300	3,438,955	1,905,440

Last year the Nippon Yusen Kaisha received about 6,483,707 yen and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha about 1,763,880 yen. It is stated that in 1907, without the subsidy, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha would have lost about 2,500,000 yen, while the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, despite the large amount of subsidies received, only paid 6 per cent for 1907.

It is believed that the large amount of tonnage on the stocks indicates that a heavy increase in the subsidies will have to be reckoned on for the next fiscal year.

## FIVE DWELLINGS AFIRE IN ROXBURY

Five alarms of fire in quick succession early this morning in Roxbury aroused people living in Terrace street and vicinity.

The first was in an empty house owned by Julius Nazary at 32 Terrace street, followed by two others when the adjoining buildings numbered 26 and 28 Terrace street caught fire. The house of Mrs. Bridget N. Carns at 259 Roxbury street, and that of Frank A. Franklin in Elmwood street caught fire from sparks. The total damage is estimated at between \$4000 and \$5000. The police are investigating.

## PENNSYLVANIA AT ODDS WITH LABOR

WASHINGTON—The officials of the Pennsylvania railroad and the firemen employed on the lines east and west of Pittsburgh are at odds.

The efforts of the latter to secure an adjustment of certain differences before the board of mediation created by the Erdman act have thus far failed. The mediation board is composed of Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Labor Commissioner Neill. It is likely the hearings will end soon and the railroad officials and the firemen will have to thresh out their differences between themselves.

## GRANGE TO WORK DEGREES.

CHELMSFORD, Mass.—State Deputy E. W. Burt of Andover is to be at Chelmsford Grange 424 tonight to witness the third and fourth degrees worked on a class of 12 candidates. The third degree will be conferred by the ladies' degree staff, and fourth degree by a ban-regular staff, to be followed by a banquet.

## WOMAN ACCEPTS CALL AS TEACHER

Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, instructor in the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has accepted a call from the University of California to come to that institution and give courses on household economics during the summer school session of 1909. Mrs. Richards will take up her duties there about the middle of June.

Women's clubs and federations throughout California have sent written requests to the university for the establishment of courses of instruction in domestic and household economics during the summer session, as there is a great need for such work on the Pacific coast. Mrs. Richards will cover as nearly as possible the hints made in these petitions in the arrangement of her work.

## ASK CITY CHARTER FOR BATAVIA, N. Y.

BATAVIA, N. Y.—Senator Witter has introduced a bill in the Legislature granting this village a city charter. If the document is granted some novel ideas in municipal government in New York state will be tried, including the appointment of a board of councilmen who shall rule the whole city, except that the mayor shall be given the power to appoint every official from treasurer down. The police force, however, will be under the civil service rules.

## SLOCUM HEROINE IS GIVEN A MEDAL

WASHINGTON — A ceremony unique in the history of the capitol took place today in the speaker's room, when Mr. Cannon, after presenting a silver medal for heroism to Miss Mary McCann, took the blushing young woman's face in his hands and kissed her.

Some time ago Congress voted Miss McCann a silver medal for her bravery in rescuing nine victims from the burning vessel General Slocum, off North Brother Island, New York, in 1904.

## DISCOVER TWENTY DOLLAR PIECE THAT HAS BEEN UNKNOWN

Coin collectors are interested in the recent discovery of an entirely new \$20 piece of the Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company dated 1849. So diligent have collectors been in their search for specimens of the gold coinage of the West, and so high have been the premiums paid for rare coins of this series that it was supposed that all the varieties had been found.

A twenty dollar piece of California bearing a date earlier than 1851 was not known. The Cincinnati company had been accredited with gold coins of the denominations of \$5 and \$10, both of which are extremely rare, one of the ten dollar pieces not long ago bringing \$3000 at an auction, but no one knew that the same company had contemplated the issue of a twenty dollar piece until the coin in question came to light a few days ago in the possession of an Ohioan.

The coin is a trial piece and is composed of copper. The obverse shows the head of an Indian in the center of the field, wearing a headdress of feathers. Around the border is the name of the minting firm, "Cincinnati Mining and Trading Company." On the reverse is a thin looking eagle in the center of the field, while around the border is inscribed "California Twenty Dollars." Below the eagle is the date "1849." The diameter of the coin is about the same as that of a United States twenty dollar piece; its weight is 171 grains.

The coin may upset the claims of the Mormons that their Salt Lake mint was the first to issue \$20 gold pieces. The latter mint, it has long been maintained by the Mormons, issued a \$20 gold piece that preceded the coin made by the United States government, says the New York Sun. The government authorized the issue of the double eagle by act of March 3, 1840, but no piece of this denomination was issued for circulation until 1850. The Mormons issued their double eagles within two months after the authority to strike United States pieces of the denomination at the mint had been given by Congress.

There is record that early in May, 1849, a California trader, Cary Peebles, who had just disposed of a large quantity of goods to the leaders of the Mormon church, stood in the newly opened Mormon mint on South Temple street, Salt Lake City, and watched the primitive coining press strike \$4000 worth of gold pieces bearing the odd designs of all-seeing eye and bishop's miter.

## S. A. R. HOLD THEIR ANNUAL DINNER

Many members of the Boston chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, were present at the chapter's 14th annual dinner at Young's Hotel Wednesday night. Addresses were made by Brig.-Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., retired; Commodore Frank Sawyer, U. S. A., retired; Edward Clarence Battis, and Brig.-Gen. Charles K. Darling, M. V. M.

Calvin Lord, president of the chapter, presided. Asa P. French, United States district-attorney, toasted "The President of the United States." The election of officers will be held in May.

## ART MUSEUM TO BE TOPIC.

Arthur Fairbanks, director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, will give an illustrated lecture on the new museum building before the Newton Unitarian Club in Channing Church this evening.

Richardson's  
388 Washington St.

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Raincoats and Auto Togs  
Knox Hats and English Caps  
Manhattan Shirts and Shirts to Order.

Charles B. Hubbell, Manager



## News of the Playhouses

### WILLIAM GILLETTE RETURNS.

William Gillette comes to the Hollis Street Theater next Monday evening in "Samson," a play by the French dramatist, Henri Bernstein, also author of "The Thief," which was seen here early in the season. "Samson" was adapted for the American stage by Mr. Gillette himself, and his accomplishment has been highly complimented by the author of the original play. The play has had a long run in New York, where it aroused a good deal of discussion because of its background of business life. The husband in the play, formerly a longshoreman, has become a power in the financial world through fortunate investments in copper. His wife has married him for his money, and comes to be interested in another man. The scene in which the husband brings business ruin upon the enemy of his household (the enemy also happens to be a business rival) is the powerful scene of the play. At the end there is prospect that the wife shall come to care for her husband according to his true worth.

### "BROWN OF HARVARD."

"Brown of Harvard," a play about college life, comes to the Globe Theater next week, beginning with the Monday matinee, with James Young in the title role. This play has already been seen in Boston, and has been well liked. It is exceedingly entertaining in its pictures of the joy of the young idea at college, and has sufficient emotional and pathetic interest to make the whole well balanced. Mr. Young will be remembered especially by Boston theatergoers because of his appearances here with Miss Viola Allen in "A Winter's Tale."

### "HER OWN WAY."

"Her Own Way," one of the popular plays by Clyde Fitch, is the bill next week at the Castle Square Theater. Mr. Craig's well balanced company should make one of the successes of its season with this play.

### PLAYS NOW HERE.

Miss Ethel Barrymore is in the last week of her engagement at the Hollis Street Theater in "Lady Frederick," and John Mason is to be seen this week only in "The Witching Hour" at the Majestic Theater. "You Never Can Tell" is to be played only this week by the Castle Square company. "Kitty Grey," with G. P. Huntley, at the Tremont Theater, and "Peggy Macree," with Joseph O'Hara, at the Park Theater, remain in Boston until March 27. "The Girls of Gottenberg" will continue at the Colonial Theater for at least two weeks more. "The Man of the Hour" remains until a week from Saturday.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN.

NEW YORK—Miss Elizabeth Robyns' "Votes for Women" was performed for the first time in America Monday night at Wallack's Theater. This play was written by Miss Robyns in the interest of the prolonged struggle in England for the franchise carried on by the "suffragettes" and the "suffragists." While the end desired by these two sorts of workers is the same, they differ as to methods of obtaining that end. The suffragists believe in a peaceful war of "moral suasion," while the suffragettes are willing to go to any extremity in their efforts to further their "cause."

"Votes for Women" is the dramatic voice of the suffragettes, and when it was played in London it aroused a great deal of interest and some discussion. Woman suffrage being very much in the air just now, some enterprising person or persons determined to put the play on in New York. In the lobby of the theater was stationed a suffragette who wore a banner apron fashion, which read: "Women are voting in four states in the West now. Why are you not voting in New York?" A similar banner was draped across the front of the balcony inside the theater.

When the curtain rose every seat was filled and many persons cheerfully stood throughout the three long acts. Every ramification of the suffrage movement was represented by a goodly number of members. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, August Belmont and Colonel Harvey sat in boxes on the right of the stage, and directly opposite them were



MISS KATHERINE NELSON AND MISS ELIZABETH OTTO, Playing this week at Keith's Theater, Boston.

The Misses Katherine Nelson and Elizabeth Otto are presenting a bright and novel instrumental and singing sketch at Keith's Theater this week, and are gaining much commendation from the patrons of that popular playhouse for the genuine musical worth and refined fun of their part of the entertainment. Miss Nelson sings three songs in character, all of which show her to be an excellent soprano as well as a comedienne, for without ever sacrificing melody in her songs she brings out fully the emotions the songs embody. In a word, she performs the feat of acting her songs and singing them, too. In one of her songs she appears in the dress of a quaint little Dutch girl. Another, "The Tattler," gives her an opportunity to impersonate in amusing fashion various child characters as well as the school-teacher.

The piano accompaniments for Miss Nelson's songs are played by Miss Otto.

Lady Francis Cook (Tennessee Clafin), Alice Ives, Miss Ida Craft, Mrs. Alice Gifford, Mrs. Winnifred Harper Cooley, Mrs. C. W. Fisk and Mrs. Shepherd of the Interurban Council of Women Suffrage Clubs. Above Lady Cook and the Interurbanites sat Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig and Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan with a delegation of suffrage sympathizers from the Union Club.

The front row in the first balcony was occupied by the American Suffragettes, all of whom wore the yellow buttons which they have made famous. Prominent among them were Mrs. Sophie Leobinger, Mrs. Borman Wells, Miss Anna Murphy, Mrs. Olive Pearce, Mrs. Edith Breithut and Mrs. Lydia H. Commander. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch was absent on account of illness, but the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women was represented by Mrs. Lee de Forrest and Miss Rose Schneiderman. Courtney Lemon was almost the most prominent Socialist present. Julius Hopp explained that none of the others could come because they all had engagements to address meetings.

A suffragette mass meeting entirely fills the second act of the play, and really forms the climax. The mob alternately cheers the women speakers and hoots at them, and even occasionally resorts to personal violence. There are many striking

moments in this act. Miss Clara Weldon took a part probably patterned after a well-known worker for woman suffrage, and was very successful in her presentation of the arguments for her cause. Miss Grace Griswold was also very successful in her presentation of a typical working woman of London's East Side.

Miss Mary Shaw in the chief part of Vida Levering was declared on all sides to be superb. She did everything possible not only to make her own part convincing but also to stiffen the whole performance with her really inspiring presence. That she was only partially successful was the fault of the rather flimsy quality of the play, not of the ideas it contained. Miss Robyns herself has called the play a tract, and as such it can be said to be principally interesting to those who are interested in it. The consensus of opinion of disinterested persons is that the proletrian power of the play, in this country at least, is dubious.

### NEW YORK OPENINGS.

"An Englishman's Home," March 21, at the Criterion Theater.  
Robert Hilliard in "A Fool There Was," March 24, at the Liberty Theater.  
"The Warrens of Virginia," March 22, at the West End Theater.

### DEVICE 'OBVIATES' PHONOGRAPH BUZZ

A recent German invention, it is expected, will obviate the buzzing or rumbling sound of phonographs. The new device combines the leading elements of the phonograph and the siren.

On the surface of a large record cylinder incisions are made. A second and perfectly smooth cylinder rests close against this perforated cylinder, revolving in unison with it. A constantly varying succession of minute openings between their surfaces is presented, due to the incisions on the record cylinder, says the New York Sun.

When a powerful blast of compressed air is directed upon the line of contact between the two cylinders, at such an angle as to be an exact tangent to the surfaces of both, sounds are evoked identically as in the case of an ordinary siren.

### CASH FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Application has been made to the public service commission by the Syracuse Lighting Company that it be allowed to execute and deliver a \$2,500,000 mortgage, the proceeds of which will be used for furthering improvements.

## NEW ENGLAND CLUB OF SPOKANE PLANS PATRIOTIC DINNER

Organization of Men Who Once Lived in East Will Observe April Nineteenth with Appropriate Program.

### OFFICERS ELECTED

SPOKANE, Wash.—Patriots' Day will be observed by the New England Club of Spokane with an appropriate program at a dinner in Masonic Temple the evening of April 19, when it is expected 600 former residents of Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island will be in attendance. This was decided at the annual meeting in the assembly rooms of the Spokane Chamber of Commerce, when these officers were elected for 1909-10.

President, Frederick E. Goodall, New Hampshire; president Spokane Chamber of Commerce; vice-president, Aubrey Lee White, Maine; vice-president Spokane & Inland Empire Electric Railway System; secretary-treasurer, William D. Finley, Rhode Island; Sunday editor the Spokesman-Review, formerly assistant night editor of the Boston Globe; assistant, F. P. Tibbets, Massachusetts; honorary vice-presidents, A. V. Doland, New Hampshire; George A. Martin, Maine; Dr. John O'Shea, Massachusetts; M. A. Wiley, Vermont; W. D. Finley, Rhode Island; D. H. Whitehouse, Connecticut; executive committee, P. J. Webb, Massachusetts; J. B. Rogers, Vermont; C. H. Merriam, Maine; membership committee, E. R. Crane, Maine; Finley H. Mason, New Hampshire; H. C. Whitehouse, Massachusetts.

The club will keep "open house" in Spokane during the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at Seattle from June to October, when it is expected to entertain a large number of prominent New Englanders on the way to or returning from the fair, and delegates at the 17th sessions of the National Irrigation Congress here Aug. 9 to 14.

The club will also assist the Chamber of Commerce in entertaining the Continentals of Worcester and the Board of Trade Glee Club of that city during their stay of three days in Spokane next summer.

## RADIUM EXPERT IN CORNISH MINE

In connection with the working of radium in Cornwall, about which so much has been heard recently, it is of interest to learn that the services of Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., F.R.S., the eminent expert on radium and member of the council of the recently established Radium Institute, have been retained by the British Radium Corporation (Ltd.), as chief consulting chemist, says the London Globe.

The process of extraction, both of uranium oxide and of radium is now in active operation on a practical scale from pitch-blende derived from the Trenwith mine. This mine, as well as the British Radium Corporation (Ltd.), are both controlled by the St. Ives Consolidated Mines (Ltd.). That a supply of this much-sought-after and valuable material from British sources will so soon be available at a reasonable price is a matter of congratulation.

## ALBINO AFRICAN LEOPARD SHOWN

What is probably the first white leopard recorded from Africa was shown at the German sporting exhibition recently held in Berlin. It was shown by Otto Beck, and is known to have been shot near Dar-es-Salaam, but the name of the sportsman has not yet been ascertained, says the London Times. The ground-color is said to be quite white on which the rosettes show faintly as dark spots. The late Dr. Blanford, in the volume on "Mammals of the Fauna of British India," referred to a white (albino) leopard, figured in Buchanan Hamilton's drawings. But the drawings appear to be unpublished, and Dr. Blanford gave no description of the animal.

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## Musical Events In Boston

THE managers of the Boston Theater describe the number of subscriptions that have been sent them for \$2 seats at the Manhattan Opera performance as an avalanche. They give out notice that they can accept no more orders for these seats, but they still hold out the offer of good seats for \$3 and \$5. Mr. Hammerstein is evidently going to have a successful engagement in Boston, and the \$100,000 which he said his two weeks here would cost will without much doubt be paid him. The avalanche of subscriptions for the cheap seats may indicate that the second balcony of the Boston Theater is considered a satisfactory place from which to see and hear, but it probably means that \$2 is considered by many as a sufficient price to pay to attend the opera. It is no new thing for Mr. Hammerstein's patrons to remind him that his prices are high. But he always assures them that he does not give opera to make money and proves to them that good singers and elaborate scenery are worth all they cost.

The avalanche of requests for cheap seats has a significance aside from Mr.

Hammerstein. It means that there are many persons in Boston who want to have opera and will pay to have it, but can pay only moderately. As things are now, good opera at moderate prices seems to be an impossibility. The greatest expense of it all is in the salaries of the leading singers, and no manager has yet found a way to lighten it. The Boston opera was projected with the idea that satisfactory performances could be given without unreasonable cost; whether that idea is sound or not will be known later. If Mr. Hammerstein is never to make another descent upon Boston after he leaves here in April, the preponderance of requests for cheap seats at the Boston Theater will mean little to him, but it contains a hint to the Boston Opera Company which in their heyday of contract making with singers they should not ignore.

At the next business meeting of the Professional Women's Club, Tuesday evening, April 13, in Faelten Hall, there will be discussion of vocal music. In the club are some 40 singers, many of them well known in Boston.

## GREAT CARE USED IN SELECTING WIRE ROPE ON WARSHIPS

The selection of wire rope of suitable sizes and grades is an important detail of modern ship building and is carefully considered in equipping war vessels. It was as an incident to navigation, though of a most unique type, that wire rope was first used in America.

In 1840 John A. Roebling, an engineer, who later became famous as the designer of the Brooklyn bridge, made a rope of a number of wires twisted together. This he offered for use, not to assist the course of boats through the water, but to haul them overland, the rope being placed upon the inclined planes used to raise and lower boats over the Allegheny mountains, which lay in the way of a voyage, by canal, to Pittsburgh. The success of this wire rope led to its substitution for manila rope for many purposes, and it is now in general use where great strength must be combined with small bulk.

The John A. Roebling's Sons Company (conducted by the sons of the pioneer rope manufacturer) state that the rope upon a modern battleship would make a continuous length of more than three miles, and ranges in size from 1½ to 4½ inches in circumference. It is heavily galvanized to withstand the action of salt water, and, as is usual with galvanized rope, is made to conform to specified circumferences rather than diameters.

The rope is used for life lines, mast stays, smokestack guys, anchor pendant, topping lifts for coaling booms and boat booms, center and foot ropes for awnings, etc. Wire rope is also used in connection with coal handling machinery upon a boat, and is often required for other special purposes.

Rope for standing rigging is made of six strands of six wires each, twisted around a heart of hemp, jute, cotton or a single annealed wire. This forms a core about which 12 more wires are twisted for each strand, making 18 wires in the strand and 108 wires in the rope, says the Los Angeles Herald.

Rope for other purposes, such as life lines and topping lifts, is made of six strands of 12 wires twisted around a core of jute or cotton twine, making 72 wires in the rope. The strands are laid up about a hemp or jute center about the size of a strand.

The wires are carefully drawn from crucible steel having a strength of not less than 220,000 pounds per square inch. In addition to the wire rope used for the above purposes wire hawsers are frequently supplied for towing. These are made of either six strands and a hemp center, each strand consisting of 12 wires and a hemp core, or of six strands and a hemp center, with 37 wires in each strand. These hawsers are supplied up to 7½ inches in circumference, the largest having a breaking strength of over 450,000 pounds.

## WAGES TO INCREASE FOR U. S. WORKMEN, DECLARES SCHWAB

WILMINGTON, Del.—Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Company has virtually promised the citizens of Wilmington enlargement of the corporation's interests in Wilmington, scoffed at pessimists and predicted a prosperous business future.

Mr. Schwab's address was a feature of the sixth annual banquet of the board of trade. The address made by Mr. Schwab was of unusual interest, because he has recently taken an interest in the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, with the intention of adding a steel car building plant for the construction of passenger coaches. The Harlan plant is a subsidiary to the Bethlehem steel plant.

Mr. Schwab said in part: "In the last six months the interests with which I am affiliated have had a hard struggle. Six years of prosperity made us careless. We rolled along on this crest of prosperity and were blinded by the spray. Now we have adopted more economical plans and thus we will be enabled to compete with the old country, not only with the South American Republics, but for the world over. Iron and steel industries have been a world barometer of business for many years on and upward."

"I confidently predict that 10 years hence between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 tons of steel will be used annually in the United States. Then the mines will be taxed and men will not want for work. With the iron and steel industries will rise every other business."

"Wages that have doubled since 1900 will go up with the rising business. I cannot take sides with those who decry the future under the coming tariff. With this in your minds, I ask Wilmington to work for greater developments, a wonderful business—that is sure to come. This wonderful battleship, the Delaware, the greatest battleship in the world of which you are so proud, is so closely affiliated with our steel industries that we are brought closely together. We appreciate what Wilmington has been and hope to make the appreciation material."

## BIG TIMBER DEAL TURNED IN SOUTH

A report from Cumberland, Md., states that the Wilson Lumber Company of Garrett county, Maryland, and Gross & Chaffey of Elkins, W. Va., have purchased 17,248 acres of timber lands on the waters of Laurel creek and Spice run, in the southeastern part of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, says the Manufacturers' Record-Herald. It is estimated that the property will cut about 120,000,000 feet of lumber, of which one half is hemlock and the remainder oak and other hardwoods.

The purchasers, it is understood, will develop, erect a sawmill of 100,000 feet daily capacity, a railroad and bridge and other facilities for developing the timber.



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GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL. Spring and Superior st., Cleveland, O.; 108 rooms; steam heat, bath, elevator; rates reasonable; no bar.

## AUTOIST PLEADS FOR BETTER ROADS IN THE NORTHWEST

Impressed With European Highways, He Tells How Oregon Can Add to Its Prosperity.

"The first thing that strikes one's attention when traveling in Europe is the great number of magnificent highways," says L. F. Weaver, general manager of an auto concern in the Northwest. "This appealed to me with tremendous force, having spent a lifetime in the vehicle business and consequently appreciating the fact that the development of any country is more expeditious where good roads are found."

"The movement for better roads has become national, and Oregon ought to do its share. For instance, had we a good road from Portland to the popular resorts of the coast, which are so much frequented by Portland people, the business man could take his car for a week-end trip, and have the benefit of its use

after his arrival, in addition to the pleasure of his trip there and return.

"I believe there has been an agitation to build a road along the Columbia river connecting Portland and Hood river. This would be one of the greatest benefits to the entire state, as the scenic advantages of such a highway would be unsurpassed anywhere. The railroads and waterways in the state are undergoing a rapid state of development, and space with these we must develop our roads. The country roads form a system of veins feeding the main arteries—the railroads and rivers," says the Portland (Ore.) Telegram.

"Every year there is a great influx of people into the Northwest from all over the world. They come not merely to visit, but to stay and make their homes. The first thing that appeals to a newcomer is the wealth of the valleys. You will find more people turning to country and farm life today than ever before. It is no longer an admission, but it has become a boast that a man is a farmer. The more highly we develop our farms the more highly we must develop our roads."

"The Automobile Club has and is making commendable efforts to aid this development. All should stand firm in the support of good roads. Whether we do or do not own an automobile, we are all interested in the state and this great section, and anything that will aid in its progress should receive our most hearty and enthusiastic support."



## TRUSTEES OF PEABODY FUND MEET TO DISPOSE OF MILLIONS

College for Teachers, Affiliated with the University of Tennessee, to Receive a Million Outright and Other Southern Institutions to Have a Share.

NEW YORK—With the duty of disposing of the Peabody education fund of \$2,500,000 resting upon them, the trustees of the fund, which was established 42 years ago, met today in the Waldorf-Astoria.

One million dollars of the fund will be given outright to the Peabody College for Teachers, affiliated with the University of Tennessee, in whose work the founder, George W. Peabody, was greatly interested. This college prepares teachers especially for work in southern states.

The trustees announce that they will go slowly in disposing of the remaining \$1,500,000, and it is probable that a number of educational movements in the South will be beneficiaries. One of the trustees declared that the final disposition of the fund would hardly be made before the end of the year.

The Peabody fund was originally \$3,000,000, and for 42 years the trustees

have been content to use only the interest arising from it. Recently, however, the fund suffered a \$500,000 loss through the repudiation of bonds by several southern states, and the rate of interest has fallen off slightly. For this reason the trustees decided that it would be better to end the fund and give the money direct to educational work in the South. The terms of its establishment provided that the fund should remain intact for at least 30 years.

The trustees, not all of whom were present, include ex-President Roosevelt, ex-Gov. Hoke Smith of Georgia, Bishop Doane of Albany, Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts, ex-Gov. James D. Porter of Tennessee, Grenville L. Winthrop of New York, Samuel A. Green of Massachusetts, J. Pierpont Morgan, Chief Justice Fuller, Joseph B. Choate, Judge H. M. Somerville of Alabama, Charles E. Fenner of New Orleans and George Peabody Wetmore.

## FIRST FUNNELLESS SHIP KEEL IS LAID FOR BRITISH NAVY

Internal Combustion Engines Make Possible Indefatigable, Cruiser of Invincible's Speed and Armament.

LONDON—There has just been laid down at Devonport the keel of the cruiser Indefatigable, which will be the first of the type of funnelless cruisers in the British navy.

No time is to be lost in the construction of the Indefatigable. A large amount of material has been collected around the ship, and it is expected that the double bottom amidships and a good many of the ribs will be standing by the end of the week. The vessel is to be launched next October.

The Indefatigable will be similar to the Invincible in that her armament and speed will be the same, but there the similarity ends. The Indefatigable will be 570 feet long, 80 feet beam, 18,000 tons displacement, have 45,000 horsepower, and 25 knots speed. She will possess two tripod masts, but, apart from her gun turrets and bridges, her upper deck will be as clear as was a sailing ship of the old days with her sails stowed away.

The most remarkable innovation in the Indefatigable, and the one which will enable her to be built without funnels, is the introduction of internal combustion engines as the propelling power. There is some talk of 13.5-inch guns, as there was when the Collingwood and her sister ships were laid down, but there is no official confirmation of any departure from the armament of the Invincible. To enable the new ship to be constructed, the building ship, which was only completed a few years ago, has just been lengthened by 100 feet.

## Disposition of Lord Beresford's Command

LONDON—Although the British admiralty has issued a statement as to the distribution of the British fleet when Admiral Lord Charles Beresford in May gives up his commission as commander of the channel squadron the details of the new scheme are left almost entirely to conjecture.

It is stated that "the more important vessels of the present channel fleet" are to "form the second division of the main fleet," the command of Vice-Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne. As "the more important vessels" comprise the eight battleships of the King Edward VII. class the London press says: "What, then, is to become of the remaining six battleships, consisting of six ships of the Formidable class? It is hardly possible to suppose that they are to be reduced to nucleus crews. Are they, then, to constitute a rear admiral's command? And if so, why do the admiralty omit to mention the fact. The command, if it is to be a command, will be of great importance, and the position of its base of considerable moment. If it is desirable that the public should be informed of the general scope of the rest of the scheme of redistribution, why are they kept in ignorance of this essential part of it? If no decision has yet been made with regard to the officer to be appointed, for what reason is this secrecy observed with regard to the whole matter?"

It is declared that the composition of the Atlantic and Mediterranean squadrons offers an example of the striking state of disorganization into which the fleet has fallen. They were reduced to six battleships each in 1907, thus depriving their admirals of the numerical tactical unit, which is eight battleships. The admiralty announced that their principle was "homogeneity."

This is how that principle is fulfilled. The Atlantic fleet has two formidables, three Duncans, one Canopus. The Mediterranean fleet has two Duncans and four of the Canopus class—and, if the Triumph and Swiftsure are added, two Triumphs. Each set of six ships will then be composed of three different classes, of varying speeds and fighting power.

## ENGLAND'S SUCCESS WITH PARCELS POST IS LESSON FOR U.S.

Head of California Postal Progress League Quotes a Letter Showing Advantages to Small Merchants.

PACIFIC GROVE, Cal.—Discussing the parcels post project in the United States, Edward Berwick, president of the Postal Progress League of California, declares the success of the plan in England since 1888 proves its effectiveness. Continuing, he says the following letter from T. W. Cowan summarizes Britain's experience:

"For some years I have watched the controversy respecting parcels post, and have been surprised at the objections put forward—objections that have proved to be groundless, considering the very satisfactory manner in which parcels post works in Europe. When I was in California I supplied a friend who was president of the Postal Progress League with statistics which showed what an inestimable boon parcels post has been to all classes, and how instead of being a hindrance it is a stimulus to trade."

"I have seen an extract from the Shoe and Leather Gazette in which an endeavor is made to show that parcels post would be an advantage to the large mail order houses and an injury to the smaller local merchants. This is not true, for we have found it has been just the reverse. Small shopkeepers who could not keep a large stock of goods formerly lost orders because they could not compete with larger firms, who, with their larger capital could afford to keep a big stock. Since the introduction of parcels post all this is changed, and these small shopkeepers have been able to get a living, as they do not need to have a large stock on hand, samples of the different goods being sufficient. Customers select from these samples, and the goods are delivered at their doors in from one to three days at the same prices as would be charged at the large houses. The customer does not pay more, but the tradesman gets his legitimate profit."

"It does not appear that the wholesale houses have lost in any way, and there is no doubt that the small dealers have been benefited, and the benefit has extended to the purchasing public, for it has brought shopping facilities of the city within the reach of every one in the country. No doubt your express companies will lose, but it is not an anomaly that it costs more to send a parcel from New York to San Francisco by express than it does from London to, say, China by parcels post? Even parcels from London to different points in the United States cost less for postage than the express charges in the country. If the express companies can make a profit on English parcels after deducting cost of freight by steamer across the Atlantic, they are surely charging too much for carrying parcels in the country. It is surprising to us that a practical people should have so long kept out of parcels post and submitted to exorbitant express charges. No one in Europe would for one moment advocate doing away with the advantage we now derive from parcels post. I hope you may also soon share the same benefits with us."

## LARGE FACTORY FOR STOUGHTON

STOUGHTON, Mass.—The new modern factory to be erected for the Stoughton Company, manufacturers of underwear, to replace the factory destroyed by fire a few months ago, has been contracted for by George W. Eldridge of Brockton, with Alva P. Poole of Brockton as architect and supervisor. The factory will be larger than the one which was burned.

The plant will be in operation again by July 1.

YALE HAS TEN MILLIONS EXEMPT. NEW HAVEN.—Tax exemptions in New Haven include Yale University property worth \$10,191,500. Of this amount \$1,750,000 belongs to the Sheffield Scientific School.

## Record Live Stock Show at Seattle Fair

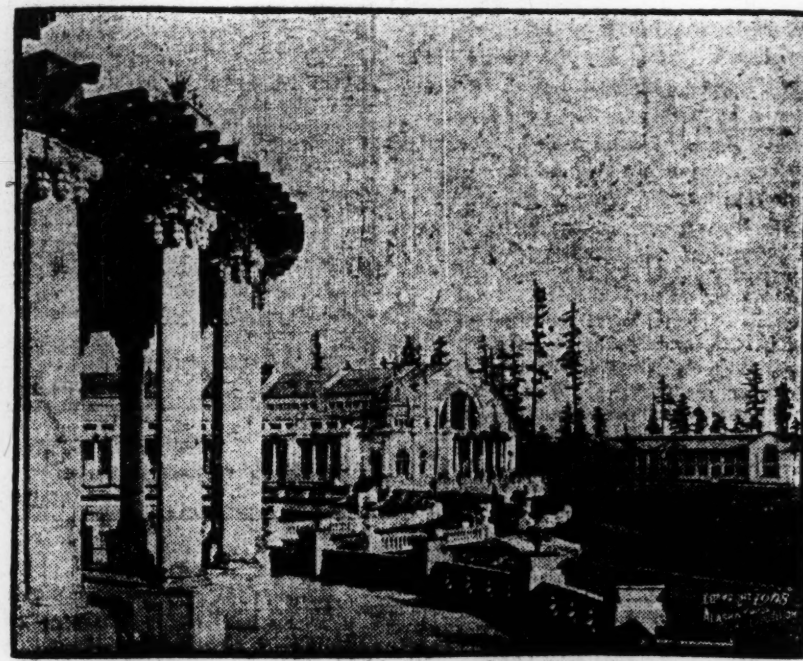
Original Estimates of Sheds and Paddocks Far Inadequate to Accommodate Pedigreed Animals Entered

### DISPLAY BIG HERDS

Government Exhibit Will Be the Largest and Most Elaborate Seen at Any Exposition so Far Given.

SEATTLE, Wash.—It was the first boast of the directors of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which opens June 1 that the live stock show to be given during the course of the fair would be the largest ever held on the Pacific coast, but, as it turns out, it will be instead, the largest ever held west of the Mississippi, and, if not the largest in the country, certainly the most representative.

The original plans called for sheds and paddocks covering an area of 700 by



ONE OF THE VISTAS ON THE FAIR GROUNDS.

The picture shows a group of completed buildings at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which opens in June at Seattle. The Manufacture Building is shown on the left. The Auditorium is in the center, the Foreign Exhibits Building on the right center and the end of the Agriculture Building on the right.



NATURAL FOREST AND BEAUTIFUL LAKE.

The picture shows a typical bit of scenery from the grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition which opens in June at Seattle. Although taken in midwinter, the grounds show the green lawns in the foreground; the natural forest in the middle distance and, beyond, beautiful Lake Washington, one of the two bodies of water which almost encircle the exposition reservation.

300 feet. Demand for entry very shortly forced an increase to an area of 1,000 by 500 feet. Still further demand for entry has made it evident that even this extensive accommodation will not prove adequate and the directors are now seriously considering a proposal to increase it to 1,000 by 1,000.

Premium announcements from various breeders' associations continue to pour in, the last to be heard from being the American Short Horn Breeders' Association, which will give \$2500 for special premium purposes. To this sum will be added another \$2500 by the exposition, making \$5000 for special premiums in this class, amount equal to the largest ever offered by any show.

The Aberdeen Angus Association, of Chicago, has sent notice of a special premium offer of \$1000 and the exposition will add a like amount in this case also. There is now no doubt that the exhibition of fat cattle will equal any show ever held in this country. In the dairy breeds there will be a large showing from eastern herds, and there will be practically all of the Pacific herds of note.

The horse department will be one of the largest and best displays of draught horses ever shown, and the Percheron show will be notable. The Percheron Registry Association of Columbus, O., has offered 17 gold and 17 silver medals, covering the various classes, and the entries are already heavy.

The sheep and swine division of the show will be, according to F. A. Welch, who has the stock-show in charge, the

largest ever given in the West, particularly in the sheep end of the division. To encourage this branch Mr. Welch, with the concurrence of the exposition directors, has eliminated the old compelling clause, which caused so much trouble and dissatisfaction, and the exhibitor will be permitted to shear to show. That is to say, he may choose his own best conditions to shear for judgment.

John W. Fulton of Helena, Montana, has been traveling throughout the West in the interests of the Angora goat division. He has been arranging special premium funds and interesting possible exhibitors, with the result that the display in this branch will be remarkable for class and number.

The United States government is taking a larger interest in the exposition than at any previous exposition. At the world's fair in St. Louis the United States government exhibit covered an area of 126,496 square feet. At the Lewis and Clark exposition in Portland it covered 75,264 square feet. At the Seattle exposition the government buildings cover an area of 137,390 square feet and there are five of these magnificent exhibit palaces.

The government's showing is entirely voluntary. It was not asked to contribute a dollar, and did not do so. It is making its own exhibit for purely educational and commercial reasons, and it is paying for its own buildings and meeting the expenses of assembling its exhibits.

Features of the government's exhibit will be: Life-saving station, fully equipped, daily demonstrations; native bands from Hawaii and Alaska; the Philippine Constabulary band; one or more dirigible balloons.

Complete mint and assay once in constant operation, revenue cutter exhibit, plate printer experts from bureau of printing and engraving will make genuine bank notes daily, entire museum of the United States post-office department, state and judicial documents relative to the early organization of the government from the departments of state and justice.

Models of all battleships and cruisers, the drydock Dewey, guns and ordnance equipment, models of every type of gun made for the navy since the organization, relics of the Maine and Dewey's entrance into Manila harbor.

Biggest battleships in the navy will be stationed in Seattle harbor during exhibition; biograph show, free daily, showing army and navy in action and government operations of every kind.

Not less than 100 freight cars will be required to carry the government's exhibits from the national capital to Seattle.

The game preserve at the exposition will consist of six acres of uncleared forest land set aside as a paddock for wild animals. The famous Liberty bell, now in the old state house at Philadelphia, will be exhibited at the Portland rose festival.

In the good roads building will be exhibits showing everything pertaining to road building and maintenance. Models of ideal roads with drainage systems for the country districts will be shown, as well as models of city boulevard work. Steps have been taken by the Daughters of the Confederacy to erect a building. The structure is to be a replica of the old Virginia home of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

In the Swedish building on the grounds will be a replica of Ericsson's workshop in New York where he designed the Monitor. The noted Swedish inventor will be shown seated at a table working on the original model.

The Canadian exhibits will consist of minerals, fish and game and agricultural products, and will be valued at more than \$60,000. There arrived in Seattle recently a big shipment of wheat, oats and grasses raised within the Arctic circle.

A 6000-pound copper nugget, the largest piece of pure copper ever found, will be exhibited. The nugget has been shipped from Alaska to Seattle. A feature of the British Columbia exhibit will be the display of minerals. The best collection obtainable on the British side will be exhibited at Seattle's great exhibition.

## STORY OF ADIRONDACK CAVES EXAGGERATED, SAYS EXPLORER

View of W Mountain Reported to Be Splendid, but Rival to Mammoth Natural Wonder of Kentucky Shrinks to Tunnels of Comparatively Small Size.

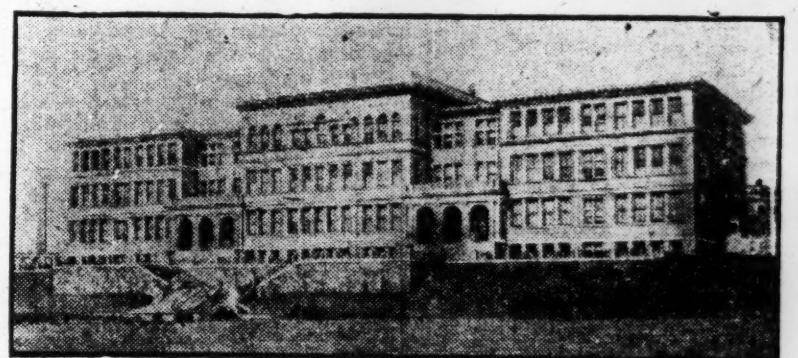
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—An explorer returned here from Norton's peak, in the W range, where he went for the purpose of investigating the stories of mammoth cave discoveries and of gold, iron and lead mines located. He reports that the view from Norton's peak is excellent. There are, however, no caves worthy of the name, let alone comparisons with the Mammoth cave of Kentucky. Around the summit of the mountain are to be seen numerous shafts running through broken strata, but none of them is deeper than 500 feet, and the majority not more than 100 feet deep. The formation is apparently that of subsidence at the bottom of the mountain. In this connection it was noted that while the twin ponds at the base of

Norton's peak are fed by numerous streams, neither lake has any outlet.

As caves, the holes in the ground at the peak boast neither beauty nor accessibility. In one of the smaller holes Indian arrow heads were found, while in the largest the profile of an Indian chief appeared on the face of the rocks. This head appeared at first to have been cut, but closer examination showed that it was the freak production of broken strata. A smaller cave, several miles from the Norton's peak group, is the den of a family of bears, while deer, mink, fox and other game tracks were common.

The exaggeration of the size of the caves in earlier reports is apparently due to Adirondack guides.

## Rhode Island Plans Rural School



THE STATE NORMAL BUILDING

At Providence where men and women are initiated into the intricacies of teaching.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island State Normal School, located in Providence, is planning to establish a rural school in West Kingston, something after the line of the Oakdale School in East Dedham, Mass. It is proposed to make a model, and to have it the most beautifully surrounded educational institution in the state.

A feature will be a botanical garden where studies may be carried on in that line. The school will have the cooperation of the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts in Kingston.

There are 18 training schools connected with the state normal in seven municipalities in the state and of two rooms each. A critic teacher is in charge of the rooms, and the young women who have finished their two and a half year course are sent to these training schools for five months' practical teaching. Nine of these are in Providence, two in Pawtucket and one in Central Falls. The others are in Warwick, Cranston, Bristol, and West Warrington.

The class at the normal school consists of two men and 386 women. John L. Alger is the principal.

## ELKS' FESTIVAL LOS ANGELES IDEA

Floral and Allegorical Show and Parade Planned When Grand Lodge Meets There in July.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Elaborate preparations are being made here for the session of the Elks' Grand Lodge, which will be held in Los Angeles next July. A feature of the entertainment will be a floral and allegorical festival. There is to be an equestrian display of great magnificence, seven divisions being seen in the parade. These will include a section of flowers-decked horses, one of mounted women in fancy costume, a troop of lancers, a stage coach attended by cowboys and scouts, a troop of caballeros and divisions of horses, attractive for their fancy trappings and cultivated gait.

One section of the parade will be devoted to representatives of many fraternal orders, and there will be divisions devoted to civic interests. The trades union organizations will be represented. Prizes are offered for the most attractive floats; \$500 will be awarded for the best, and \$200 and \$100 will be given for the second and third, respectively. There will be prizes of \$100 and \$75 for the best uniformed bodies attending the floats.

NEW FREIGHTERS FOR GREAT LAKES  
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Contracts for three large freight steamers for the Great Lakes traffic will be built by Buffalo capital the coming year, the cost of the boats to be in the neighborhood of 1,000,000. The news acquisition to the local port's tonnage will be of 9000 tons each.

## SENATOR DEPEW JOKES CARNEGIE

Speaker at Lotus Clubhouse Warming Chides the Steel King on Tariff Views and Tells Why.

NEW YORK—Andrew Carnegie was guest of honor at the housewarming banquet in Lotus Club's new home on Fifty-seventh street. The club owes a considerable debt of gratitude to Mr. Carnegie, for he came to its rescue when its resources were temporarily tied up, and provided the means for pushing the new clubhouse to completion.

Senator Depew told Mr. Carnegie that he had made himself an authority on industry, philanthropy, democracy, sociology, golf and a half-dozen other subjects, "down to the latest, the tariff."

As to the tariff proposition of Mr. Carnegie, Senator Depew ventured to disagree. "A veteran stand-patter like myself," he declared, "thinks that those who, supplementing the tariff with extraordinary business ability, have accumulated large fortunes, should now leave to the other fellow who may have like ability a like tariff opportunity."

## WIRELESS BOUGHT FOR GREAT LAKES

CHICAGO—Contracts have been closed by the United Wireless Telegraph Company of New York for the equipment with wireless apparatus of the Graham & Morton Transportation Company's fleet of steamers, plying on the Great Lakes. Wireless stations will be established at 10 or more important lake ports, including Benton Harbor, Holland, Duluth and Buffalo.

## NICARAGUA HOLDS BACK FROM SIGNING EMERY PROTOCOL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Don Rodrigo Esposino, the Nicaraguan minister, is now awaiting word from President Zelaya as to whether he shall sign the protocol on the Emery case, as prepared by the state department, or whether he shall submit a counter protocol from the Nicaraguan President. The situation has become complicated through news of a threatened revolution in the province of Leon, Nicaragua, if pressure from the United States continues, while President Zelaya's constituents in Nicaragua are desirous of seeing their country get what they term an "even break" in the diplomatic agreement.

Further difficulty comes from the fact that the Nicaraguan National Assembly must pass on the protocol after it is signed, and there is more than a possibility that the Assembly may declare the protocol was signed by the Nicaraguan minister under pressure, and therefore refuse to agree to it. At the same time it is intimated that the Senate may take an interest in the negotiations and wish to see the correspondence bearing on the case.

PHILIPPINE BAND PLAYS.  
Concerts were given Wednesday afternoon and evening at Symphony Hall by the Philippine Constabulary Band, and were much enjoyed by a fair-sized audience. The last concert of the band will be held on Sunday evening.

## BIG CRANBERRY BOG BEING BUILT

EASTON, Mass.—The district along the Mulberry Meadow brook is being completely transformed in the efforts to build a cranberry bog which will when completed cover more than 100 acres. A few months ago this section consisted of many acres of rough meadow, covered with high brush, rank growth and maple swamp. By ditching the land, building concrete bridges, digging new channels and removing trees and stumps 20 acres of finished bog has been built and 50 acres more will be reclaimed this spring and summer.

It is known as the Great Northern Cranberry bog, and is the property of the Fuller-Hammond Company of Brockton, which has promoted many large bogs in the Cape Cod cranberry district.

## GERMAN NAVAL FORECAST WRONG

BERLIN—The discussion in the British House of Commons of the naval estimates is arousing interest in Germany. Admiral von Tirpitz, secretary of the admiralty, speaking before the budget committee said that the figures regarding the construction of German Dreadnoughts given by Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, in the course of the Commons debate were entirely wrong, as according to the present program Germany would possess not seven, but only thirteen, Dreadnoughts and invincibles by the fall of 1912.

## Boys' Outfitting

One entire floor of our building for Boys' Fine Clothing and Accessories.

Clothing that is distinctive, better tailored, finer materials, styles more exclusive than the average store displays.

The Spring and Summer Styles are now ready and inspection is invited.

We are always pleased to open charge accounts with responsible parties.



Byron E. Bailey  
Company  
31-33 WINTER STREET





## LETTER CARRIERS IN PARIS ALSO GO ON STRIKE TODAY

PARIS—The letter carriers have joined the striking telegraphers, telephone operators and mail clerks employed by the postoffice department and voted by a large majority to begin a strike today after the first delivery. Eight hundred postmen, employed in the delivery of newspapers and parcels, went out after the last distribution Wednesday.

The strike movement gained greatly throughout the day, Paris being practically isolated from the rest of France, and France from the outside world. Eight thousand strikers adopted a resolution to maintain the struggle to the end. A serious situation has arisen through the inability of the government to communicate with its foreign representatives, and the strikers have cut the private telephone wire connecting the Elysee palace with the various ministries.

Troops are held in readiness at Versailles to reinforce the Paris troops in case any demonstration of a serious nature occurs today, which is a holiday. There is a rumor that the secretary of the Railroad Employees Union has promised to order out these men in a sympathetic strike.

LONDON—The demoralization of the Paris postal and telegraphic services is becoming a serious matter for the rest of the world. It is declared that there are 200,000 telegrams and 2,000,000 letters undelivered in Paris.

## RARE BOOK ADDED TO LAW LIBRARY

Captured by the British frigate Guerriere and afterward recaptured by "Old Ironsides" is only a part of the history of probably the oldest law book in active service, which has recently been placed on the shelves in the Boston Social Law Library. The book was written in 1661 by Cleare and was published by Bordeaux, famous for his work during the 17th century.

## HEAD LIBRARIAN IN WAKEFIELD QUILTS

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. Harriet A. Sheppard, who for the past 24 years has been the librarian of the Beebe Town Library, today sent her decision to the board of trustees declining to reconsider her resignation. The board of trustees appointed a committee to interview Mrs. Sheppard in an endeavor to induce her to reconsider the matter. Mrs. Sheppard declines to make public the reason for her resigning.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

### CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.  
Sun rises. 5:50 Sun sets. 5:58  
High water. 9:05 a. m. 9:37 p. m.  
New Moon: March 21.

### Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

**EAST BOUND.**  
Sailings from New York.  
\*Principe di Piemonte, for Naples, March 18.  
\*Friesland, for Mediterranean ports, March 18.  
\*Roon, for Bremen, March 18.  
\*La Provence, for Havre, March 18.  
\*United States, for Copenhagen, March 18.  
\*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg, March 18.  
\*Neckar, for Mediterranean ports, March 20.  
\*Samlund, for Antwerp, March 20.  
\*St. Paul, for Southampton, March 20.  
\*Columbia, for Glasgow, via London, March 20.  
\*Virginia, for Liverpool, via Q'town, March 20.  
\*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen, March 22.  
\*Rindam, for Rotterdam, March 22.  
\*Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports, March 23.  
\*Teutonic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Havre, March 24.  
\*Campania, for L'pool, via Q'town, March 24.  
\*La Savole, for Havre, March 25.  
\*Scharnhorst, for Copenhagen, March 25.  
\*C. F. Rietgen, for Copenhagen, March 25.  
\*Pannonia, for Naples and Trieste, March 25.  
\*Baltic, for Liverpool, via Q'town, March 27.  
\*Graf Waldersee, for Hamburg, March 27.  
\*Gotland, for Antwerp, March 27.  
\*New York, for Southampton, March 27.  
\*Barbarossa, for Mediterranean ports, March 27.  
\*Purcell, for Glasgow, via London, March 27.  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for Bremen, March 30.  
\*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, March 30.  
\*Adriatic, for Southampton, March 30.  
\*Plymouth, for Cherbourg, March 31.  
\*Lusitania, for L'pool, via Q'town, March 31.

**Sailings from Boston.**  
\*Laurentian, for Glasgow, March 18.  
\*Cambria, for London, March 18.  
\*Sachsen, for Liverpool, March 20.  
\*Saxonia, for Liverpool, March 20.  
\*Cymric, for Liverpool, via Q'town, March 22.  
\*Lancastrian, for London, March 24.  
\*Annapolis, for Mediterranean ports, March 27.  
\*Bostonian, for Manchester, March 27.  
\*Sylvania, for Liverpool, March 30.  
\*Armenian, for Liverpool, March 31.

**Sailings from Philadelphia.**  
\*Acadia, for Hamburg, March 18.  
\*Marquette, for Antwerp, March 19.  
\*Merion, for Liverpool, March 27.  
\*Sailings from Baltimore.  
\*Bosnia, for Hamburg, March 19.  
\*Sailings from Portland, Me.  
\*Canada, for Liverpool, March 27.  
\*Sailings from St. John, N. B.  
\*Lake Champlain, for Liverpool, March 20.  
\*Empress of Britain, for Liverpool, March 20.

**WEST BOUND.**  
Sailings from Liverpool.  
\*Sagamore, for Boston, March 18.  
\*Canadian, for Boston, March 20.  
\*Lusitania, for Boston, March 20.  
\*Ivernia, for Boston, via Q'town, March 22.  
\*Friesland, for Philadelphia, March 24.  
\*Southwest, for Boston, March 27.  
\*Celtic, for New York, March 28.  
\*Empress of India, for St. John, N. B., March 28.  
\*N. B., for New York, March 28.  
\*Lucania, for New York, March 27.  
\*Donatella, for Boston, March 27.  
\*Caronia, for New York, March 27.  
\*Haverford, for Philadelphia, March 31.  
\*Lake Manitoba, for St. John, N. B., March 31.  
\*Sailings from Southampton.  
\*St. Louis, for New York, March 20.  
\*America, for New York, March 21.  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for N. Y., March 21.  
\*Maestrie, for New York, March 21.  
\*Philadelphia, for New York, March 21.  
\*Cleveland, for New York, March 21.  
\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York, March 31.  
\*Oceanic, for New York, via Q'town, March 31.

## CONSIDER MALDEN'S STREETS ADEQUATE

Officials of Malden most interested in the report of Arthur A. Shurtleff, landscape architect for the metropolitan improvement commission, respecting the road lines of cities and towns in the metropolitan district, were interviewed by a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor today, and they do not altogether agree with the expert's criticism of the present layout of that city.

Especially do Mayor George Louis Richards and Superintendent of Streets George O. Styles assert that the streets of the town are kept in good condition. Respecting the recommendations for changing road lines they consider the present facilities adequate, though they admit the landscape architect's ideas might desirably be carried out.

Mayor Richards said: "The recommended widening of Main street would involve a too heavy expense to be undertaken at this time by the city. In fact, it is to be doubted if the widening of this street will ever be undertaken. The condition of Malden's streets at present is excellent."

"Some day the changes recommended in the report may be made, but in consideration of the present state of the finances of the city, it would seem at present that such changes are a good deal in the future."

Superintendent of Streets Styles said: "The proposed connection of Waite street with Oliver street has already been taken up by the engineers of the city, and will probably be carried out when the sewer extension work is commenced. This will mean a relief of the traffic congestion that now exists in Salem street."

### Domestic Briefs

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Ex-President Roosevelt decided upon leaving Washington to attend no public functions before his departure for Africa.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—The Cambria Steel Company, which when in full activity employs 18,000 men, announces a 10 per cent reduction in wages to take effect April 1.

NEW YORK—The United States circuit court of appeals rules that a moving picture is a "stage representation" within the meaning of that term in the copyright law.

LANSING, Mich.—The Legislature has adopted resolutions expressing the appreciation and thanks of the state to President James B. Angell for his notable public service as head of the state university at Ann Arbor since 1871.

## Wireless Runs Mechanical Devices at a Distance

German inventors have succeeded in arranging a system for the control of electrical and mechanical devices from a distance, by wireless. The Germans are undoubtedly the foremost of those who have been improving and developing the uses which may be made of the electromagnetic wave, such as is used in wireless telegraphy. It is not necessary to go abroad to find those who are thus occupied, for quite a number of Americans have been devoting considerable time to the devising and perfecting of such appliances. For the past four years a lecturer on wireless telegraphy has shown to the club men and women of New England such instruments in actual operation.

The photograph shows the receiving instrument, with which signals may be received, a phonograph started or stopped, a cannon or mine discharged, a signaling system for use on vessels demonstrated, a flag raised and a fire alarm operated. While the playing of the phonograph and the raising of the flag are of no practical use, they serve to show the control by wireless. On the other hand, the exploding of mines, the operation of railroad and lighthouse signaling systems are of great practical value.

The fire alarm is a single-stroke gun which strikes one blow on the production of a spark at the transmitter if it be in tune with the receiver.

The lighthouse system is particularly useful. An electric lamp is arranged so that when a wave of the proper length is received the lamp is lighted; on receiving the second wave of the same length it is put out. If a transmitter is placed in a lighthouse where the light flashes it would be so constructed as to send out a wave of predetermined length every time the flashlight was lighted or extinguished. This would be a low powered station and the vessels in the vicinity equipped with a receiving instrument like the one mentioned would have the electric light on board lighted the same number of times and for the same period of time as the light in the house.

## WALTHAM HONORS GENERAL BANKS

WALTHAM, Mass.—The square at the junction of Main, South, Weston, and Banks streets has been named Banks square as a memorial to General N. P. Banks, at one time Governor of Massachusetts, and Waltham's most illustrious citizen. General Banks' homestead is nearly in front of the square.

With the exception of the Banks school there is no public memorial to General Banks in Waltham. Some time ago the question of purchasing the homestead to be used as a memorial was discussed by local patriotic societies.

## COURT CONFIRMS BROKERS' OFFER

Judge Dodge of the U. S. district court has confirmed the composition offer of 40 per cent to creditors of Burnham, Bennett & Co., Boston, stock brokers, who were petitioned into bankruptcy last November. The offer of 30 per cent cash and 10 per cent in notes was held up by the court for several months on account of the objections of one of the principal creditors. According to the bankruptcy schedule filed on Dec. 28, the firm's liabilities were given as \$430,369.75, and the assets as \$279,090.

## DEDICATE Y. M. C. A. HOME FOR NAVY

NORFOLK, Va.—The handsome structure for the Naval Y. M. C. A. in this city, given by John D. Rockefeller, has been formally dedicated in the presence of a large assemblage, including a number of distinguished clergymen, naval officers and international naval Y. M. C. A. workers.

## ORDER CRUISER DIXIE TO BOSTON

Word has been received at the Charlestown navy yard that the auxiliary cruiser Dixie has been ordered here with about 400 sailors from the Norfolk navy yard.

The Dixie will bring 30 seamen and 30 coal-passers for each of the battleships Vermont, New Jersey and Missouri, and a detail for the armored cruiser, New York, which, rebuilt at this yard, will go into commission here May 1. Orders were also received that the crew for the battleship Wisconsin would be assembled on the Wabash.

Chief Boatswain Henry Hudson, a local man, who made the world cruise on the flagship Connecticut, has been ordered to duty as assistant to the captain of the yard.

## UNEARTH WITNESS OF WASHTUB WILL

John T. Murphy, one of the witnesses in the contested will of Patrick Monahan of Charlestown, has been located in New York. Mr. Murphy says that he signed the will in Monahan's store at his request.

After letters of administration had been granted on the Monahan estate, the will was found nailed to a washtub. John P. Lynch, counsel for Annie Fall and Frances McGuinness, two of the legatees, has been seeking to prove the will is genuine, which is denied by the next of kin of the testator, who would otherwise get the property, valued at \$250,000. Leave to take the deposition of Mr. Murphy was asked Wednesday in the probate court.



WIRELESS DEMONSTRATING APPARATUS.

Picture shows various instruments operated from distant point by electro-magnetic current.

Thus, if each lighthouse flashed a different number, those aboard a vessel would know when they were in the vicinity of one of the houses and would know which one by the number of flashes, regardless of fog or other weather conditions. It would, of course, be necessary to establish by law a standard tune or wave length for such apparatus.

The railroad signal consists of a red disk, controlled by an electro magnet with the word danger on one side. Directly below this is a bell. When everything is safe the disk is at right angles to the instrument and the word cannot be read. When a wave of the proper length is picked up the disk turns until it faces as shown in the photograph and

the bell rings all the time that it is in this position, calling to itself the attention of any one who may be near it. This is intended for use on locomotives. The train dispatcher could have a transmitter which he could tune to any signal on the line and give any particular engineer his warning, no matter where he was nor the rate at which he was traveling. By the addition of other disks other information could be given to any or all engineers on the road.

Interference is constantly referred to as the bane of wireless communication. While it is unquestionably an undesirable thing, the maintaining of secrecy in wireless communication is not much harder than in common telegraphy according to experts.

## ASSOCIATION HEARS EDUCATIONAL TALK

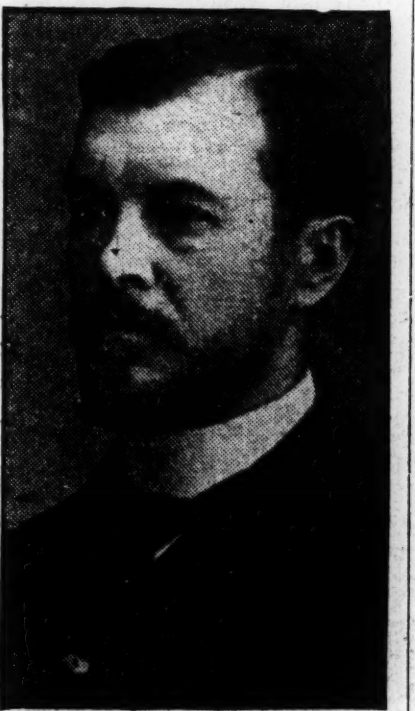
Industrial education was the subject of discussion at the March meeting of the Boston Merchants Association held at the Hotel Somerset Wednesday evening with 400 business men present. James J. Storrow, president of the association, introduced the speakers.

Andrew G. Draper, state commissioner of education in New York, while commending Massachusetts for her interest in the cause, said that too much attention was being given to engineering colleges, and not enough to vocational trades schools. The trade schools must be a part of the public system, he said, beginning when the child is 12 or 14, as they do now in the literary and business courses.

Dr. Charles Sumner Howe, president of the Case School of Cleveland and also of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, said in part:

"The education of the past has been the training of the mind, and of nothing else; but more than 90 per cent of the young people who attend school will later earn their living, not by their brains but with their hands, and until within a few years we have considered it absolutely unnecessary to give any training to the hands. Even now we do but little, comparatively, in this direction."

"When manual training work is required in all schools, the great gulf



CHARLES S. HOWE, PH.D., LL.D.

President of Cleveland (O.) Chamber of Commerce who spoke Wednesday evening before the Boston Merchants Association on "Industrial Education."

which now exists between the college graduate of wealth and social position and the mechanic who began to be a wageearner when he ought to have been in school will be in part bridged over, and we shall not hear as much as we do now about the different classes of society and the antagonism that exists between them.

"It is time that the business and professional men of this country gave some thought to educational affairs. We are accustomed to leave these things to the educators, just as we leave legal matters to the lawyers."

"I have spoken of the economic value of industrial and vocational training, but I believe in mankind more than I do in economics, and so I say that industrial and vocational training must come for the sake of the boy, that he has a right to demand, and some day will demand, in tones which cannot be ignored, that society give him a training which will fit him to do something whereby he can make, not only an honest but a substantial living. The system of industrial and vocational training, which I believe in, and which I am advocating, looks forward to such results."

## DEMANDS OVERDUE TARIFF FROM HULL

(Continued from Page One.)

shown by the following list, and which were committed respectively, as is also shown below to certain collectors of taxes whose names appear, remain unpaid and no settlement has been made by the respective collectors in question, with the town of Hull on account thereof.

Taxes of 1890, uncollected, \$124.52; 1891, \$356.63; 1892, \$506.02; committed for collection to F. W. Bug. 1897, \$48.88; 1898, \$242.06; 1899, \$513.19; 1900, \$146.95; 1901, \$578.33; 1902, \$802.42; committed for collection to William E. Sheriffs. 1903, \$801.46; 1904, \$1928.65; 1905, \$3247.93; committed for collection to Charles H. B. Waterhouse, present collector.

I am informed that each of the three collectors named above gave for the years in question, respectively, a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of his duty in the collection of the taxes in question.

Section 7, chapter 13, revised laws, requires a collector within three years of the date of commitment of the taxes of any given year to him to deposit with the town clerk all his accounts and his warrant.

Section 10 of said chapter requires the town clerk to make demand therefor. Section 11 provides a penalty. Section 83 provides the rule of settlement between a town and its collector of taxes.

All of the taxes above mentioned which remain uncollected are now outside the period of three years above referred to, and should be immediately paid to the town.

The statutes lay on the tax commissioner no duty of requiring from the collector of taxes a settlement with the town. The responsibility of saving the town from loss would appear to lie with your board as principal executive officers of the town.

It seems to me that each of the collectors above referred to should forthwith be required to settle with the town for all the taxes of the years above mentioned, which have not been paid into the treasury of the town of Hull, and if such settlement is not made at once suit should be brought in the name of the town against the collector and his bond for the payment of the sums due the town.

The conditions above mentioned have come to my attention through the performance of the duties of my office as imposed by statute, and I have the honor to submit them to your board for your information. Yours truly,

WILLIAM D. T. TREFRY,

Tax Commissioner.

By Albert B. Fales, First Assistant.

## PROHIBITORY LAWS PASSED IN WEST

CARSON CITY, Nev.—The Assembly by a vote of 41 to 5 has concurred in the Senate amendments to the anti-gambling bill. The Governor has intimated he will sign it. The bill prohibits bridge, whist, poker and gambling under penalty.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The Assembly has passed a bill making it a misdemeanor for one man to treat another in a saloon.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The Senate has approved with certain amendments the House bill making it a misdemeanor a Sunday theater or Sunday moving picture show.

## PROF. PERRY WILL LECTURE IN PARIS

Bliss Perry, professor of English literature at Harvard University, has been appointed Harvard lecturer at the University of Paris for the year 1909-10. Professor Perry will probably go abroad in the early fall.

## THE LOGAN AGAIN AFLOAT.

HONOLULU — The United States transport Logan, which ran on a reef in the harbor here on Saturday, was floated at midnight. The transport is now awaiting an examination by divers before beginning to reload the thousands of tons of her cargo, discharged in order to lighten her. There is no indication of any damage.

## RADCLIFFE BEATS NEWTON HIGH.

Radcliffe defeated the Newton High School team Wednesday afternoon in a basketball match held in the Radcliffe gymnasium. The score was 41 to 10.

## BOARD ON PUBLIC SERVICE ADMITS IMPORTANT STEP

The committee on public service at a hearing on a petition of the civil service commission Wednesday brought out the fact that this board itself took the initiative step that resulted in the board's taking over the appointment of call and permanent firemen in the cities of the state.

Representatives of the board appearing before the committee were telling about the increased work they were called upon to perform and that a larger salary should be paid the commissioners. They spoke of the different class of public officials whose appointment they supervised as compared with 20 years ago.

One of the committee asked the question who took the first steps to increase the board's field of labor. The answer was somewhat indefinite, the witness saying that in some cases the Legislature itself had put more work on the commission. In other cases the Governor and council had done so. Then there were cases where the board had been asked by the council to take up certain matters and petition the council for an amendment to the rules. This made it appear that the commission took the first step.

Finally the direct question was asked who started the movement that terminated in the board taking charge of the appointment of firemen. The witness claimed that it was before he came on the board. It was a fact, however, that the board took the first step here of its own volition.

This appointment of firemen, perhaps, has created more discussion than any other one thing the civil service board has attempted. Successive Legislatures have attempted to take this matter out of the board's hand and got so far that the board's position was saved only by a veto of the Governor.

When the board was first established the Legislature provided that it could take over different classes of appointments from time to time on approval of the Governor and council. At the time the firemen were taken over the board prepared several amendments to its rules which went up to the council and were approved offhand. It was not until after it was all over that the full import of the change became known.

Since that time there has been more or less of a question as to who the parties were that started this change which stirred up the firemen and the would-be firemen all over the state. Now, however, the commission admits that it took the initiative in this matter.

## READY TO BEGIN MACKEREL HUNT

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Capt. G. F. O. Hanson of the United States fish commission schooner Grampus has arrived in this city and has taken that craft out of her winter quarters at East Gloucester to fit her out for her mackerel cruise. The vessel is now being put in order.

## MISSION MEETING HELD AT TAUNTON

TAUNTON, Mass.—One of the largest missionary meetings ever held in this city occurred Wednesday afternoon in the Broadway Congregational Church. Delegations were present from Attleboro, Mansfield, Berkeley, North Attleboro, East Taunton, Rehoboth, Norton, Mansfield, Raynham and Dighton. Addresses were given by the Rev. L. S. Gates, C. B. C. F. M. missionary in India; the Rev. Charles Hartwell, secretary Maine H. S.; the Rev. R. D. Guild, N. E. secretary of C. C. B. S.; the Rev. G. H. Gutterson, eastern secretary of A. M. A.; the Rev. H. G. Proctor, D. D. of Atlanta, Ga.; the Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D., foreign secretary A. B. C. and the Revs. L. B. Goodrich, G. L. Johnson and A. McCord of Taunton.

## REVENUE CUTTER ROUNDS HORN.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The revenue cutter Snohomish, Captain F. A. Lewis commanding, has arrived in this harbor after an all-winter trip around Cape Horn from the Atlantic coast. The cutter is destined for Alaskan waters, which she will patrol in the fisheries interests of this country.

# "A.B.SEE" ELECTRIC ELEVATORS

The Boston Office of the A. B. See Electric Elevator Company, is in the India Building, 84 State Street.



## REAL ESTATE NEWS

The Charles H. Bond estate has sold to Miss Lotta Crabtree the Hotel Brewster property on Boylston street, near Washington street. Miss Crabtree already owns the Hotel Cecil, just across the corner on Washington street, and it is said that she will eventually add the Brewster to the Cecil, which will make one of the largest and best appointed hotel properties in the city.

The Brewster has not been open many months, and its furnishings are surpassed by few hotels in this country. It has been known for some time that the trustees of the Bond estate wished to dispose of the property. The transaction is one of the most important consummated in hotel property in the city for some time, and involves the sum of \$357,000, \$216,400 of which is on the land and \$150,600 on the building. The Brewster is 11 stories tall, constructed of granite. It was called the Netherlands before Mr. Bond improved it and reopened it as the Brewster.

## ACTIVITY IN LYNN.

Building operations in Lynn thus far this year have broken all previous records in the construction line. There also has been unprecedented activity in the real estate market. One foreman alone recently inspected of Buildings Herbert C. Bayrd issued permits for the erection of residences to cost in the aggregate more than \$65,000, and the present building boom is in a fair way to continue well into the summer, if the number of plans now under way in architects' offices indicates anything. It is believed that last year's records will be considerably bettered in all lines. Among the large buildings in the first stages of construction are the clubhouse of the Women's Clubhouse Corporation on Broad and Nantuxet streets and a modern brick business block on Market street for Goddard Brothers. The T. E. Parker building now occupied by the latter concern has been leased to a large Boston concern headed by H. M. Vinson which will take possession as soon as the building is vacated. Another building nearing completion is the new court house on Essex street, which the city is erecting at a cost of \$50,000.

Another important realty change on Market street involves the purchase of the Stephen Smith property with its three business blocks by Lowell parties, who are to demolish the existing buildings and erect modern brick blocks. This estate has been in the possession of the Smith family since 1781. It was originally purchased for \$250 and is now valued at over \$40,000 for the land alone.

A permit has been granted to erect at Ellis and School streets by Josiah Grossman one of the largest apartment houses in the city. It will be four stories high, 75 x 90 feet, and contain over 100 rooms. The principal transfer of residential

realty recently is that of the Maria L. Phillips estate on Ocean and Atlantic streets, 165x400 feet, to John H. Cross, a leading shoe manufacturer who is to erect an expensive residence there for his own occupancy.

## SOUTH AND WEST ENDS.

A 3 1/2-story brick house at 106 West Springfield street, South End, near Shawmut avenue has been sold to Ida M. Feener.

On Charles street Parker D. Morris has taken title to a brick house and 1200 square feet of land. Daniel J. Shea et al were the grantors.

A fairly large amount is involved in the sale of the four-story brick house and nearly 1500 square feet of land at 50 Poplar street, West End. The parcel is rated at \$12,300.

## DORCHESTER DISTRICT.

A transaction involving \$25,000 has just been consummated in the Dorchester district. The new block of stores and apartments on Blue Hill avenue and Harvard street standing on nearly 6000 square feet of land has been sold. It is expected that various other trades, which have been under contemplation for some time, will soon be put through.

## ROXBURY TRANSFERS.

The property at 37 to 49 Roxbury street, Roxbury, known as the Prince block, has changed hands. Included in the sale are four brick buildings containing stores and apartments and nearly 7000 square feet of land. The total taxed value of the buildings and land is \$37,100. George A. Sawyer was the broker.

Land upon which an office building will be erected has been purchased by the United Drug Company from the Eastbrook Real Estate Trust. The property is at Greenleaf and Leon streets, Roxbury. It is said that the price paid for the land was above its assessed value of 65 cents per square foot.

**SEARS ESTATE SELLS LAND.**  
Mark Temple Dowling is to build a residence in Longwood for his own use. He has just bought from the Sears estate a large lot of land fronting on Hawes and Borland streets. George S. Parker negotiated the sale.

**BEVERLY FARMS ESTATE SOLD.**  
The well-known Preston estate at Beverly Farms, one of the most beautiful properties on the North shore, has been sold for occupancy as a summer home by the purchasers, who are Philadelphia people. The estate is situated on what is known as the West beach and on the 4 1/2 acres of land stands a large mansion and stable. T. Dennis Boardman and Reginald Boardman, Ames Building, were the brokers.

interested. The officials of the steel trust, it is said, are favorable to the new combination, preferring to have one great competitor than half a dozen individual companies. It is argued that competition would be simplified.

The combined capital of the companies originally interested in the proposed merger is tremendous. The present financial reports of the companies show that the combined existing stock issued is to the value of \$167,250,000, but this is raised to \$800,000,000 by available property.

It had been intended that W. P. Snyder of Pittsburgh, head of the big Shenango Furnace Company, and who controls the independent pig iron interests of the country, should be president of the new combination. Mr. Snyder had several conferences with those back of the movement, and it appears at this time as if they would not be able to include Snyder in the deal, as his holdings are so great in iron ore territory that his demands appear greater than the others at this time feel like granting.

The move in the new combination was started immediately after the announcement of an open market by Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation. The independents will admit that this move hit them very hard, that they had been assured up to the last moment that there would be no cut in rates by the corporation.

It is estimated that those now in on the deal can total \$800,000 when their ore lands, railroads, steel mills and lines of lake vessels, coal holdings and limestone quarries are combined. It has been intended that Pittsburgh would be the headquarters of the new combine, but the possible declination of W. P. Snyder to put his immense holdings into the pool and take the presidency may change this entirely.

**NEW YORK.**—The report from Pittsburgh that there was to be a combination of the leading independent steel companies to fight the U. S. Steel Corporation is denied by E. A. S. Clarke, president of the Lackawanna Steel Company. A similar rumor was circulated about a week ago and was denied by representatives of Jones & Laughlin. Francis Lynde Stetson, of counsel for the United States Steel Corporation, said that he had not heard of any such project.

The project had its inception last fall, when the financial interests of the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Pennsylvania Steel Company and its various holdings, and the Cambria and Maryland companies discussed a combine. Then Charles M. Schwab was asked to come in. About the same time the Jones & McLaughlin Company was broached and became interested.

A conference was held and the project was laid before J. P. Morgan, who took it under advisement. Mr. Morgan considered the likely attitude of the rigid government at Washington in the matter of treating great industrial corporations. Mr. Morgan consulted two of the ablest corporation lawyers in the country. One of them is said to have endorsed the combination, and expressed the opinion that every detail would come within the government's restrictions. The other lawyer was not so sure of this.

Taking his advice in consideration and realizing that the merger meant two years' work, Mr. Morgan decided that he did not care to assume the task of organization. Accordingly Mr. Gates was

## Classified Advertisements

Rates for advertisements in these columns: One insertion, 12 cents a line; three or more insertions 10 cents a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines. Telephone Back Bay 4330. Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 202-203, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison ave.

REAL ESTATE  
ARE YOU GOING TO LIVE  
IN BOSTON?

YOU CAN BUY ONE OF THE BEST  
HOUSES IN

Beacon Street  
AUDUBON CIRCLE

Corner house, 15 rooms, 2 floors, mahogany finish; modern heating and ventilating plant; 3 baths, toilets, hardwood floors; 2800 ft. of land. GEORGE A. MILTON, Real Estate, 701 Colonial Building, 100 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

**Alfalfa and Fruit Land**  
We honestly believe that Antelope Valley, which is only 77 miles from Los Angeles, offers greater inducements to the homeseeker than any other place in California. Our lands are situated in the rich, level, sub-irrigated alfalfa district near a growing town. Ranches adjoining our land netted over \$100 per acre in alfalfa last year. Mr. C. H. Crum sold four acre loads of alfalfa, f. o. b. Lancaster for 4 1/2 cents per pound last fall. No other section of alfalfa in the world than those of Antelope Valley.

We are selling this land for \$50 cash per acre to homeseekers. Will not sell to the speculator. ANTELOPE VALLEY REALTY CO., Lancaster, Cal.

**Winthrop Houses For Sale**  
SUMMER COTTAGES, \$2200, \$3100, \$3500; year-round houses, \$2900, \$3400, \$3800, \$5000 and up to \$12,000. See FLOYD & TICKER, 34 School st., Boston.

**FRANKLIN F. MAYO & CO.**  
Solicit your REAL ESTATE business in  
NEWARK, N. J.

**COHASSET**  
Summer places a specialty. Apply to BENJAMIN C. TOWER, 35 Congress st.; tel.

**A BARGAIN.**  
FARM of 176 acres, 60 miles from Boston; retirement place of sale. Box 35, Coldbrook, Mass.

**FOR SALE.**—520-acre farm with large, new buildings. Address H. P. CHRISTENSEN, New Auburn, Wis.

**TEXAS, THE LAND OF PROMISE.**  
For tracts, large or small, write J. L. STROHM, Mackay bldg., San Antonio.

**FINANCIAL**  
ACTIVE PITTSBURGH concern making the simplest concrete plan on the market, wishes to enlarge its present facilities so as to go after the business in sight; offers an unusual opportunity for partnership with \$2000 to \$10,000 to acquire an interest that will give increasing and sure returns; the business is already a success and can double itself each year; references. Address V 34, Monitor Office.

**BROKER**  
SOLICITS CORRESPONDENCE  
With Manufacturers desiring  
High-Class Representation

to the wholesale grocery and department store trade of Chicago and Milwaukee. D 25, Monitor Office.

**OLD ESTABLISHED engine Co.** In Connecticut having purchased a right to manufacture new gas engine which saves nearly 50% in fuel and other superior qualities, offers limited amount of guaranteed, preferred stock; thorough examination solicited before purchasing. Address NEW ENGLAND MARINE ENGINE CO., Norwalk, Conn.

**PARTNER** wanted, small capital, traveling salesman, \$2000 yr. salary, plus commission. Specialties, Christian Scientist preferred. F. C. AMES, 134 Fremont ave., Everett, Mass.

**FOR SALE.**—In Calgary, Alberta, a prosperous manufacturing business; proprietor retiring; \$10,000 cash required. Write to E. H. HERBING, 20 st., W. Calgary, Alberta.

**HOW TO ELIMINATE  
THE BILLBOARDS**

Secretary of Massachusetts  
Civic League Tells Newton  
Club Members How to  
Beautify Town.

"Billboards are not necessary to any one except the billboard. They are not as serviceable to merchants as other forms of advertising and they offer the most unacceptable form of advertising when we come to consider the people whom the sellers want to reach," said Edward T. Hartman, secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League in an address upon "The Billboard Nuisance and Civic Improvement" before the Newton Social Science Club on Wednesday evening. Mr. Hartman continued:

"Billboards do offend many people. Advertisers have yet to learn, however, that good advertising must not antagonize the people. The people who now think properly of the billboard question are not going to have any effect until they think untidily and in some form which will manifest itself and let advertisers know where their interests lie. "Hartford has manifested its ability to make headway against this nuisance. Various people there had tried repeatedly to make progress but without success. Finally the people as a whole took up the question. Seventy-five different organizations appointed representatives to form a joint committee to take up the problem. When the advertisers and the billboarders found the strength of the sentiment they withdrew their boards from the residential districts.

"Billboards offer a good point of attack against civic ugliness because they are founded upon no necessity; they are a direct tax upon the people without any return. When people once learn to effectively express their opinions they can have practically what they want. In Newton if the people could handle this question effectively the experience gained would put them in a position to secure what is wanted and what is for their best good.

"When Newton people definitely ally themselves in support of public movements, billboards will disappear and playgrounds and gardens will become more prevalent."

**MELROSE AWARDS  
TWO CONTRACTS**

The city of Melrose has awarded the contract for a \$78,000 addition to its \$100,000 high school building, to P. H. Jackson & Son of Boston for \$65,656, and the contract for the heating and ventilating of the building to Albert B. Franklin of Boston for \$6990. P. H. Jackson & Son were second from the lowest bidders, the highest estimate out of the seven received being \$77,480. Mr. Franklin was the second from the lowest bidder, the lowest being \$6960 and the highest \$8665.

SUMMER HOMES  
BUZZARDS BAY

House of Ten Rooms and Bath  
In Plymouth Park, ten minutes from Buzzards Bay Station. Close to water. One of the best locations on the Bay. Rent \$1000 for the season. Apply to E. E. CLAPP, 12 Summer st., Boston.

**HOMES IN THE COUNTRY**  
TO RENT—A large furnished summer home in the country, three miles from Ayer, 36 from Boston; pleasant surroundings, best of water, milk, fruit and vegetables to be had on the place; house well appointed, date two families; also a cottage furnished and pleasantly located; both places in good condition; stable for horse and storage for auto. For terms and particulars, address F. L. AVERY, Ayer, Mass., Box 502.

**SUMMER RESORTS**  
FOR SALE  
SITuated on a bluff, directly upon ocean; 100 rooms; well furnished; good condition. Patrons and references on request. Will sell the country. Rare chance. Address C 27, Monitor Office.

**SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY.**  
SITuated on a bluff, directly upon ocean; 100 rooms; well furnished; good condition. Patrons and references on request. Will sell the country. Rare chance. Address C 27, Monitor Office.

**SUMMER CAMPS**  
FOR SALE  
SITuated on a bluff, directly upon ocean; 100 rooms; well furnished; good condition. Patrons and references on request. Will sell the country. Rare chance. Address C 27, Monitor Office.

**CAMP ANDROSOGGIN**  
A SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS  
Located on a large, beautiful lake in Maine. Athletics and sports of all kinds on land and water. Prepares for all examinations. Excellent equipment. Send for booklet. For information and terms address DIMEY, Camp Androsoggin, Boston office, 70 Cambridge st., Phone B. R. 3437. Philadelphia office, 4120 Penningsworth st., Bell phone Preston 1712.

**FURNISHED HOMES**  
BEACON HILL  
FAMILY HOTEL FOR SALE

A WELL KNOWN house of 23 rooms, splendidly situated; filled with best class of people and doing a large and profitable business. Is offered for sale as owner has other business demanding full attention; interested parties should see the right parties. Address N 27, Monitor Office.

**MORTGAGES FOR SALE**  
A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT—One of my first mortgage loans on improved farms in Missouri or Kansas, or one of my city loans will net 10% to 12% per year. Secured loans produce income sufficient to insure prompt payback. My loans were made by banks in the immediate vicinity who know local conditions and no customer more than double the amount loaned; collections and remittances made promptly and without charge. Loans of any size; no customer of mine has ever lost one dollar or been compelled to foreclose. FRANK L. PETRON, 15 West 10th st., Kansas City, Mo.

**FOR SALE.**—First mortgage loans netting 6% in amounts from \$500 up. Interest, principal and title guaranteed. No expense to borrower. Loans of any size; no customer of mine has ever lost one dollar or been compelled to foreclose. FRANK L. PETRON, 15 West 10th st., Kansas City, Mo.

**THE Farmers Mortgage & Loan Co.**  
DENVER, COLORADO.

**SOUTH DAKOTA MORTGAGES.**—First mortgages netting 6% and 7% on good farm lands. Interest, principal and title guaranteed. No expense to borrower. Loans of any size; no customer of mine has ever lost one dollar or been compelled to foreclose. FRANK L. PETRON, 15 West 10th st., Kansas City, Mo.

**INVENTS MOTOR  
OPERATED BY AIR**

KANSAS CITY—G. W. Johnson of Grant City, Mo., engineer and owner of the electric light plant there, says he has invented a machine which he believes will furnish power without any other cost than the investment to cover the expense of the original machine.

"My invention utilizes compressed air," Mr. Johnson said, "and I call it an 'air and vacuum motor.' What it will do is this: After an initial charge it will run indefinitely and propel anything that moves. It has not yet been perfected to run stationary machinery and must gather energy as it goes. It will furnish any number of horsepower and is suitable for motor cars, airplanes, street cars, railroad trains, farm machinery and other things. I have tested it thoroughly and have adapted it to a motor cycle—and it is a success."

**BIDS FOR SAUGUS  
AND LYNN BRIDGE**

SAUGUS, Mass.—Important highway changes are involved in the proposed reconstruction of the Saugus river bridge at East Saugus. Numerous conferences have been held by the Saugus board of selectmen, the mayor and construction department officials of Lynn and the Essex county commissioners, with the result that an agreement has been entered into whereby this boundary line connecting link between Lynn and Saugus is to be brought up to date and the expense of the improvement shared by all three parties.

A new bridge has been definitely decided upon and bids for its construction have been called for by the board of selectmen. With the enlargement of the bridge Lincoln avenue on both sides will be considerably widened and reconstructed to meet the demands of increasing traffic from both Saugus Center and Cliftondale.

**APPOINTS FIRE CHIEF.**  
LOWELL, Mass.—Edward S. Hosmer has been elected chief of the fire department for a term of three years. The Lowell board of underwriters endorsed Chief Hosmer. Mayor Brown removed Newell T. Putnam as superintendent of streets, but the common council refused to sustain him, the sense of the council being that he had not had a sufficient trial to see if he could "make good."

ONE advertiser writes us:  
"The Monitor is a good  
one to tie to"

Prove this by trying a Monitor  
Classified Advertisement

POULTRY SUPPLIES  
POULTRY SUPPLIES

Queen Incubators  
and Brooders

Hatch and raise chickens better than other kinds; nearly 80,000 of our machines are proving this right along; they will do the same for you; write me for proof; with the Queen it is easy to have early "chicks" and "broilers" when prices are the highest; five weeks from 80 to 300 eggs, \$8 to \$10.50 and I pay the freight; binding 5-year guaranty and 30 days free trial; send today for my free catalog. WICKSTROM, Box 100, QUEEN INCUBATOR CO., Lincoln, Neb.

**MORTGAGES FOR SALE**  
FIVE PER CENT  
FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS on farms in Missouri and eastern Kansas, worth about twice the amount of the loan; interest collected and remitted; insurance on buildings renewed and taxes on farms investigated without expense or trouble to the investor; write for offerings.

**CORN BELT BANK**  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**APARTMENTS TO LET**  
SEVERAL desirable steam-heated suites on Mass. ave. and in Roxbury and Dorchester, from \$25 to \$50 a month; ready for occupancy. Apply to L. V. NILES, 60 State st., Main 2617.

**TO LET**  
FLASHING Long Island—12 rooms and bath, plush three sides; beautifully planted grounds 200x300; garden, greenhouse, two blocks golf grounds, 10 minutes' walk depot. H. E. HICKS, Flushing.

**BUSINESS CHAMBERS.**  
VERY desirable business apartments with every modern convenience; rent reasonable. Located in new, modern building, 384 Boylston st. Apply on premises.

**ROOM AND BOARD**  
576 WASHINGTON AVE., Chicago, near Jackson Park, Lake Michigan, near Chicago University—Good board; rooms single or double; rates \$10.00 to \$12.00. Phone 4-1550. Quiet and homelike for students and business people; rates reasonable. Tel. Hyde Park 1551.

**IN GARRISON ST., off Huntington ave.** opposite Meigs bldg. Sunny, steam-heated, well-furnished front rooms, large and small; also suite of two rooms; tel. 4-1550.

**NEW YORK CITY.**—MRS. GEORGE M. SWIFT, 54 West 51st st., bet. Central Park and Riverside drive; near subway and elevated; transients accommodated.

**FURNISHED ROOM.** within eight minutes' walk of the Roxbury Science Church; Scientists preferred. Address E 20, Monitor Office.

**LARGE and small rooms, running water, spacious closets, well kept, refined surroundings, excellent table; telephone, 54 E. 21st st., N. Y. city.**

**MAN AND WIFE, Christian Scientists,** want two unfurnished rooms near the city, excellent table; telephone, 54 E. 21st st., N. Y. city. Reply to C. W. M., 28 School st., room 23.

**TO LET.**—Furnished room to refined young man employed; Northwestern "L" and railroad. 2946 N. Lincoln st., Ravenswood, Ill.

**ROOMS, double and single; private bath; excellent home cooking. MRS. D. E. TUTHILL, 30-41 East 31st st., New York.**

**THE IRONTOUR, 10 W. M. St., Washington, D. C.**—High-class furnished rooms; transient and tourists. IRENE SHAFER.

**60 WESTLAND AVE., suite 4—Two rooms overlooking Fenway; home comforts; Christian Scientists preferred.**

**476 MASS. AVE.—Rooms, well furnished, all home comforts; Christian Scientists preferred; tourists accommodated.**

**AUTOMOBILES**  
WANTED—1907 or '08 Stanley steamer, state equipment, price, condition. W. F. HELMOLD, 161 Beacon st., Hartford, Conn.

**MACHINERY**  
SAFES AND MACHINERY  
MOVED promptly by YOUNG, SMITH & YORKINS, 671 Atlantic avenue.

**TYPEWRITERS**  
Second-Hand Typewriters  
DON'T buy an old, low numbered machine when you can get a late high-numbered one from us for the same money. Watch the serial numbers. Send for our price list and samples of writing.

No. 1 L. C. Smith, rebuilt, 1296... \$50.00  
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No. 3 L. C. Smith, rebuilt, 10146... \$25.00  
No. 2 L. C. Smith, rebuilt, 24141... \$60.00  
No. 6 Underwood, rebuilt, 167917... \$65.00  
No. 4 Underwood, rebuilt, 108000... \$65.00  
No. 3 Oliver, rebuilt, 115292... \$35.00  
No. 8 Remington, rebuilt, 12988... \$35.00  
No. 7 Remington, rebuilt, 149198... \$52.50  
No. 6 Smith, rebuilt, 92132... \$42.50

We rent typewriters and allow you two months' rent to apply on the purchase price. Qualify express charges to eastern points. KANSAS CITY TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 110 West 8th st., Kansas City, Mo.

**SCHOOLS**  
THE PRINCIPAL  
Principals Park, St. Louis, Mo.  
An educational institution for boys and girls. A complete course, including kindergarten, primary, grammar and academic studies; manual training and household technology; cadet organization with military drill for the boys. Day and boarding school for children. A thetic director. Illustrating list. E. RUSSELL FIELD, Sec'y.

**MANOR SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.**—A boarding school for boys; graduates in nearly every college and technical school; a complete course, including kindergarten, primary, grammar and academic studies; manual training and household technology; cadet organization with military drill for the boys. Day and boarding school for children. A thetic director. Illustrating list. E. RUSSELL FIELD, Sec'y.

**THE ALLEN SCHOOL.**  
For boys, West Newton, Mass. Box X. College preparation. Certificates given. Junior department. A thetic director. Illustrating catalogue describes special features.

**THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

**REMNANT ROOM**  
Fourth Floor  
496 Washington Street  
We are showing a magnificent line of worsted dress goods, all at the lowest prices and designs; ladies should not let this opportunity pass without looking this line over before buying their spring suits; gentlemen's suitings a specialty.

**SHAMPOOING** at ladies' residences by an expert; best references. 1, 2963 Metropolitan bldg., New York city.

**SEEDS AND BULBS**  
IF YOU are interested in liner asters, dahlias and gladioli than you have ever grown before, write for the nearest little booklet issued this year for description and prices; free. RALPH E. HUNTINGTON, specialist, Palmsville, O.

**PLUMBING, steam and gas fitting.** 53 Norway st., Boston; tel. 232-3 B. B.

**LADIES' SPECIALTIES**  
Ladies' Hatter  
Your attention is invited to the SPRING OPENING of exclusive designs in millinery. Wednesday, March 20, 25 and 26. Harmony of Color a Specialty. Corner West, Boston, Mass. Oxford 1583-1.

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HELP WANTED  
BOYS AND GIRLS

Sell 30 Jewelry Novelties at 10 cents each and get this dandy \$1.00 ELECTRIC PEN-KNIFE or other premiums FREE. Send no money, only name and address.

**WANTED.**—Protestant girl for general housework, family of two; one hour from Boston; must be good plain cook and laundress; good home for right one. Address A 30, Monitor Office.

**CYLINDER pressman** on illustrated magazines and catalogs; to capable, experienced man permanent position. REMINGTON-ZIEGLER PRESS, 558 Atlantic ave.

**WANTED.**—At once, capable cook, with or without washing; good wages given and good service appreciated. G. L. H. Western Springs, Ill. Box 52.

**A WOMAN** for second work and to assist in taking care of children. Apply to MRS. MOULTON, 12 Brookline st., Roxbury; telephone 1121-2.

**AGENTS WANTED**  
WE WANT A LADY in each town to take orders for the Stitch Ripper; it picks out machine stitching, bastings and draws threads, leaving hemming; it's useful; prices 25c, 50c, and 50c; send for sample and terms to agents, MRS. S. R. DEMERITT, 171 Bond st., Boston, Mass.

**SOLICITORS** wanted anywhere in Massachusetts for a business to look up and profits and no competition; write or call and secure agency for your town. MR. HEISLEY, 17 Milk st., Boston, Mass., room 25, between 5 and 6 p. m.



# Financial, Commercial and Investment News of the World

## SHORTS ARE GIVEN ANOTHER SQUEEZE IN STOCK MARKET

Much Irregularity Prevails in Prices, Some of the Leaders Making Higher Records Than Before.

### COPPER IS ACTIVE

Professional traders, who have been dominating the stock market for several weeks, were very much puzzled today to know on which side of the market to operate. The opening, consequently, was very irregular and somewhat excited. The rapid advance yesterday in the leading securities after the appearance of the tariff bill caused a rush to cover on the part of a large short interest, and it is believed that this, rather than investment buying, had most to do with the upturn.

When the market opened today the bull operators were less bold and as many of the bears had covered there was a general shading off in prices after the early trading. The lower range in the early upward movement was another upward movement when prices were carried to a higher level than some of the leaders have touched in some time. Opinion as to the direction the market would take was so mixed that it was altogether a guess as to which way prices would go for the next few days. Some held that business men would no longer withhold orders now that the tariff schedules had been prepared and were favorably recommended today by the ways and means committee for action of Congress and that the improvement would be felt at once before the bill became a law so that a higher range of security prices was inevitable. Others were of the opinion that the market still had to undergo a shaking up as the decline had not been sufficient to invite buying on the part of either the public or the big interests.

Amalgamated Copper opened a half lower at 68 1/2, declined to 67 1/2 and then rose to 68 1/2. The strength displayed by this issue is attributed to the large short account. Smelting opened unchanged at 84 1/2 and dropped a half to 83 1/2. United States Steel was off a quarter at 45 1/4 at the opening and after reacting further to 44 1/2 rose to 45 1/2.

Reading was the most active of the railroad issues. It made a net gain yesterday of 2 1/2. This morning it opened unchanged at 129 1/2, declined to 128 1/2 and then advanced to 130 1/2. Union Pacific was up a quarter at 178 1/2 at the opening. It declined to 177 1/2 and then improved to 178 1/2.

North Butte was off a half on the local market at 67 1/4 at the opening and before noon dropped to 66 1/2. Rotary Ring at 9 was down 2 points. Parrot was a quarter higher at 31 1/4 and rose to 31 3/4. Boston Elevated was off a point at 126. New Haven opened 1 1/4 lower at 158 1/2. Small changes were noted in the rest of the list, prices being irregular.

Shortly before noon there was another selling movement and quotations for the leading Wall street stocks receded from the best of the day.

The market became very narrow and quiet in the late afternoon. Chesapeake & Ohio ruled strong, selling up to 60 1/2. Central Leather advanced from 28 1/2 to 29 1/2.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

MISSOURI PACIFIC.	
Second week March.....	\$705,000
From July 1.....	\$88,000
Central Branch.....	\$2,767
Second week March.....	\$31,000
From July 1.....	\$4,000
DENVER & RIO GRANDE.	
Second week March.....	\$353,000
From July 1.....	\$40,000
TEXAS & PACIFIC.	
Second week March.....	\$201,254
From January 1.....	\$17,883
INTERNATIONAL & G. T. NORTHERN.	
Second week March.....	\$128,000
From July 1.....	\$9,000
CANADIAN PACIFIC.	
Second week March.....	\$1,461,000
From July 1.....	\$241,000
BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.	
February.....	\$4,555,671
Gross earnings.....	\$273,323
Operating expenses.....	\$425,433
Net earnings.....	\$1,272,000
From July 1.....	\$68,750
Gross earnings.....	\$7,284,007
Operating expenses.....	\$4,307,303
Net earnings.....	\$2,976,704
From July 1.....	\$140,250
TWIN CITY TRANSIT CO.	
Year ended Dec. 31.....	\$6,390,510
Net earnings.....	\$343,707
From July 1.....	\$138,147

\*Decrease.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.	
Second week March.....	\$196,026
From July 1.....	\$37,359
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.	
Second week March.....	\$85,710
From July 1.....	\$9,212
IOWA CENTRAL.	
Second week March.....	\$87,457
From July 1.....	\$102,734

### CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Money between the banks quoted at 2 per cent. New York funds sold at 12 1/2 and 16 2 1/2 discount per \$1000 cash.

The exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals of the corresponding period in 1908 as follows:

1909.	1908.
Exchanges.....	\$21,919,350
Balance.....	\$20,412,175
Total.....	\$42,331,525
1909.	1908.
Exchanges.....	\$21,919,350
Balance.....	\$20,412,175
Total.....	\$42,331,525

The United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing-house of \$116,295.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Amalgamated Copper.....	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2
Amer. Car & Foundry.....	91 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2
Amer. Ice Securities.....	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 1/2
Amer. Locomotive.....	30	30 1/2	29 1/2	30
Amer. Smelt & Ref. pref.....	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Amer. Sugar.....	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/4	100 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.....	129 1/2	130 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/2
Amer. Tobacco pref.....	54	54 1/2	53 1/2	54
Amoco.....	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line.....	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/4	119 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio.....	107 1/2	108 1/4	107 1/4	107 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....	71 1/2	72 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/2
Canadian Pacific.....	167 1/2	167 3/4	167 1/4	167 1/2
Central Leather.....	28 1/2	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio.....	60 1/2	60 3/4	60 1/4	60 1/2
Chicago & Alton.....	50	50 1/2	49 1/2	50
Chicago Great Western B. 7.....	7	7 1/4	7	7 1/4
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....	73	73 1/2	72 1/2	73
Colorado Southern.....	63 1/2	63 3/4	63 1/4	63 1/2
Consolidated Gas.....	129 1/2	130 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande.....	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
Great Northern pref.....	141 1/2	141 3/4	141 1/4	141 1/2
Great Northern Ore. pref.....	66 1/2	66 3/4	66 1/4	66 1/2
Illinois Central.....	142 1/2	142 3/4	142 1/4	142 1/2
Interboro-Met. pref.....	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
Kansas & Texas.....	41 1/2	41 3/4	41 1/4	41 1/2
Louisville & Nashville.....	131 1/2	131 3/4	131 1/4	131 1/2
Mexican Central cfs.....	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2
Missouri Pacific.....	178 1/2	178 3/4	178 1/4	178 1/2
National Lead.....	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	76
New York Central.....	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....	88	88 1/2	87 1/2	88
Norfolk Pacific.....	128 1/2	128 3/4	128 1/4	128 1/2
People's Gas.....	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/4	112 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.....	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2
Reading.....	129 1/2	130 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/2
Republic Steel.....	20 1/2	20 3/4	20 1/4	20 1/2
Rock Island pref.....	62 1/2	62 3/4	62 1/4	62 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield S. & L.....	72 1/2	72 3/4	72 1/4	72 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/4	118 1/2
Southern Railway.....	35 1/2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 1/2
St. Paul.....	144 1/2	144 3/4	144 1/4	144 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/4	121 1/2
Union Pacific.....	178 1/2	178 3/4	178 1/4	178 1/2
U. S. Steel.....	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.....	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/4	111 1/2
Wabash pref.....	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/4	44 1/2
Westinghouse Electric.....	79	79 1/2	78 1/2	79
Wisconsin Central.....	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4	48 1/2

### BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
Amer. Tel. & Tel. conv.....	134 1/2	135 1/4	134 1/4
American Gas.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
Baltimore & Ohio 4s.....	106 1/2	106 3/4	106 1/4
Chicago Rock Island 4s.....	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s.....	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4
Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2s.....	78 1/2	78 3/4	78 1/4
Japan 4 1/2s.....	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/4
Kansas & Texas 4s.....	100	100 1/4	99 3/4
N. Y. City 4 1/2s new.....	111 1/2	111 3/4	111 1/4
N. Y. City 4 1/2s 1898.....	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/4
Pennsylvania conv. 1915.....	105 1/2	105 3/4	105 1/4
Reading 4s.....	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/4
Union Pacific conv. 4s.....	104 1/2	104 3/4	104 1/4
United States Steel 4s.....	43 1/2	43 3/4	43 1/4
Wabash 4s.....	42 1/2	42 3/4	42 1/4
Wisconsin Central 4s.....	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/4

### GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Opening.	High.	Low.
2s registered.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
3s registered.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
do coupon.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
Small bonds.....	100	100 1/4	99 3/4
4s registered.....	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/4
do coupon.....	119 1/2	119 3/4	119 1/4
Panama 2s.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
Panama 1898.....	101 1/2	101 3/4	101 1/4
Dix Columbia 3 1/2s.....	108 1/2	108 3/4	108 1/4
Philippine 4s.....	100	100 1/4	99 3/4

## SIX TRACKS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURG—Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company state that it is the intention to have six main tracks the entire distance between Pittsburgh and New York. At some of the more important points the company already has six tracks, and four tracks are in service practically to Pittsburgh.

Long passing sidings have been constructed at many points along the Pittsburgh, middle and eastern divisions. These will eventually be connected up and will be used exclusively for handling eastbound and westbound passenger trains, while the center tracks will be for freight only. During the past few years the Pennsylvania has purchased a large amount of right of way along the main line to make possible the six-track system.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Little alarm was expressed in steel circles over proposed tariff cuts. Cambria Steel Company of Johnstown, Pa., announces wage cut of 10 per cent, effective April 1.

The Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburgh has received from the Pennsylvania railroad an order for 40,000 steel car wheels. This is probably as large a wheel order as was ever placed.

Frederick H. Payne of Brookline, now a savings bank commissioner under Pierre Jay, will return to Greenfield to become cashier of the First National Bank. John E. Donovan, who has been cashier, will become vice-president.

It is said that the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern railroad, which was refused a certificate of public necessity and convenience by the public service commission, will appeal to the courts against the decision.

### AGREEMENT FOR HARBIN.

PEKIN—It is reported here today by an excellent authority that a representative of the Russian railroad administration in Manchuria and the Chinese foreign board has reached a modus vivendi in the matter of the administration of the municipality of Harbin.

### COBALT PRODUCTION.

The official Canadian government report, not yet published, will show silver production of the cobalt district for the year 1908 of over 20,000,000 ounces, an increase of over 100 per cent over 1907.

## ROAD SHOWS VERY GOOD INCREASE IN RECENT EARNINGS

Bonds of the Southern Railway Company Are Favorably Regarded by Reason of Road's Strong Position.

### FINLEY STATEMENT

NEW YORK—The offering for public subscription of \$21,333,000 Southern Railway Company development and general mortgage 4 per cent gold bonds, series "A," at 79 and accrued interest by J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Bank, recently purchased from the company, received favorable attention by reason of the large net gain the company has made up to the close of January, as shown by its reports. Both gross and net earnings were largely increased during the month of January. The month of February showed a gain in gross of about \$300,000.

Until April 1, the bankers will accept 102 1/2 flat in payment for these bonds, the five-year 5 per cent collateral trust bonds of the Southern Railway Company maturing April 1, and carrying the coupons due at that time.

### SHIPPING NEWS

The liner Saxonia, Captain Pentecost, berthed at her dock just before 1 o'clock this afternoon. She brought from Liverpool and Queenstown 21 saloon passengers, 229 second cabin passengers, and 821 steerage. Among the first class passengers were Benzo Katsura, one of the professors in the university of Tokio. He has been spending a period of 14 months in the various sections of Europe in study. He is coming to Europe to take a special course of study at the Institute of Technology, and at the close of the term will go to Panama to make a detailed examination of the work done upon the great canal. After that he will return to Tokio and take up his teaching work at the university.

It is reported that up to date five seiners of the mackerel fleet of Gloucester have left port for the mackerel grounds.

Dealers' prices for fish this morning at T wharf, per hundredweight: Haddock \$1.50@2.85, large cod \$1.75@2.50, small cod \$1.25@2.

One of the sweetest cargoes which has entered Boston harbor in some time arrived Wednesday on the Indianapolis. She brought in 6,788,111 pounds of West Indian sugar in 21,000 sacks. She hailed from Soledad and Santa Maria, Trinidad, and coaled at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

The following fishing schooners arrived at T wharf this morning. Their fares are given in pounds: Rex 50,000, Lillian 9000, Bessie M. Dugan 8200, Fannie Prescott 55,000, Ramona 50,000, Flora Sears 15,000, Regina 75,000, Fannie Belle Atwood 63,000, Dixie 2000, Flavia 5000, Tartar 4500.

Fish prices are down to bedrock today, owing to the immense oversupply now on the market. Yesterday's record-breaking day, when over 1,000,000 pounds were brought in, had the unusual effect of forcing some of the captains to take their fares to Gloucester to be salted. These vessels were: The Frances P. Mesquita, 70,000 pounds; the Slade Gordon, 45,000 pounds; the James W. Porter, 25,000 pounds; and the Catherine Burke, 40,000 pounds.

The Bucknall line steamships Kasama, Captain Purcell, from Calcutta, is unloading a large cargo consisting principally of gunnies and jute at the Clyde street pier, East Boston, today. Captain Purcell's wife arrived here Tuesday for her home in England to meet the captain, whom she has not seen for several months. With Mrs. Dormand, wife of the captain of the steamer Matoppe, which is momentarily expected from Calcutta, Mrs. Purcell was a passenger on the Cymric from Liverpool.

After an uneventful passage of 5000 miles from Buenos Aires in ballast, the big iron British ship Brynhilda arrived at this port Wednesday. The vessel left Buenos Aires Jan. 13, and Barbadoes Feb. 23. The ship carried out a large cargo of lumber to Buenos Aires, but she could secure no return cargo, and was obliged to return empty. Capt. Schmeiser is accompanied by his wife and two pretty and interesting daughters, and the cabins are handsomely furnished. The Brynhilda has been chartered to take another cargo of lumber to the river Plate.

Among the saloon passengers of the United Fruit steamer Limon, which left Long wharf for Port Limon early this afternoon, was Senor Don Luis Anderson, special envoy of the Costa Rican government, who has been here on a secret mission for his government for some time. He is accompanied by his wife and two children. There were 14 other cabin passengers. The vessel carried a large cargo of machinery.

### THE COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened easy, 4 to 6 points lower: March 9.34 bid; May 9.26@9.27; June 9.21 bid; July 9.20@9.21; August 9.17@9.18.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton: Business moderate, prices unchanged. American middling uplands 5.00. Sales 8000, 1000 for speculation and export. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and steady.

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last
Butte Coalition.....	32	32 1/2	31 1/2	32
Calumet & Arizona.....	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	99
Centennial.....	29	29 1/2	29 1/4	29 1/2
Consolidated Mercantile.....	300	300 1/2	299 1/2	300
Copper Range.....	74	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2
Daly-West.....	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Franklin.....	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Granby.....	12	12 1/2	11 1/2	12
Greene-Cannans.....	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/2
La Salle.....	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Mass.....	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mexico Con.....	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4
Michigan.....	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nevada.....	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/2
North Butte.....	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Oscoda.....	126	126 1/2	125 1/2	126
Parrot.....	31 1/2	31 3/4	31 1/4	31 1/2
Quincy.....	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	85
Shannon.....	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2
Superior Copper.....	42	42 1/2	41 1/2	42
Tennessee.....	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/4	40 1/2
Trinity.....	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4
Utah Consolidated.....	4	4 1/4	4	4 1/4
Utah Copper Co.....	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Victoria.....	418	418 1/2	417 1/2	418
Wolverine.....	140	140 1/2	139 1/2	140

### RAILROADS.

Aetna.....	103 1/8	103 1/8	103 1/8	103 1/8
Boston and Albany.....	223 1/4	223 1/4	223 1/4	223 1/4
Boston Elevated.....	126	126 1/2	125 1/2	126
do sub 25 pc pd.....	16	16	16	16
Boston and Lowell.....	232	232	232	232
Boston & Maine.....	128	128 1/4	128	128
Boston and Northern p.....	127	127	127	127
Boston - Providence.....	301	301	301	301
Boston and Wore pt.....	57	57	57	57
Chicago Junction pt.....	117	118	117	118
N Y N H & H.....	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Old Colony.....	193	193	193	193



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited

## THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Literary Culture

In the reaction against the early education which bore the name of "the humanities" have we swung too far toward mere practicality, the serviceable in point of material needs? When the study of polite and classic literature was held to be the chief distinction between man and the brute (hence "humanities") men could travel far on their heads, as it were, quite apart from any prompting of the heart to use their knowledge for the benefit of others. President Eliot has said that today no specific knowledge can be called indispensable to a man of culture. Provided a man knows one thing thoroughly well and is able to do something with his knowledge he is cultured. Of course this thorough knowing must include those elements of study concerning his subject which we would class as "cultural"; manual expertness in handling a hammer does not make a builder a man of culture; but if he has studied architecture, even building from the point of view of a lover of his trade he becomes cultured. It is this element of doing the thing for love rather than for its mere expediency, its ability to bring in money, that marks the "cultivated" doing of anything. It is this which makes craftsmanship one with art. President Eliot would probably agree that an educated knowledge of one's own tongue is ever a necessary part of culture, because we all must use speech constantly and most of us write it more or less. To do badly something we assume to know how to do shows a lack of culture.

If it is true that newspapers and magazines are replacing books in most homes, then the newspapers and magazines have something to do in the line of this liberal culture for the people. One who will not take the trouble to look up even excerpts of wit and wisdom in the great writers is glad to have them culled and set for his acceptance on a page of his paper. Those who might miss the pertinence of an oration or essay by some leader of thought in a former generation will read it with understanding when it is printed in connection with the history that is making day by day.

## President Taft at the Theater

President Taft had a great ovation in the Columbia Theater at Washington on Monday. Accompanied by Mrs. Taft, he went to see May Robson in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary." As the Presidential party entered one of the lower tier boxes the orchestra played "America," and the audience rose and shouted and vigorously. Mr. Taft bowed right and left and appeared to be greatly pleased.

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## HISTORIC LYNN RESIDENCE

At One Time Claimed by Four Different Cities.



OLD ABIJAH BOARDMAN HOUSE AT LYNN, MASS.

One of the most interesting houses in Essex county is the old Abijah Boardman house, situated in the western part of Saugus, near the Melrose line. It is the best specimen of the old projecting upper story houses

standing, and, unlike other old houses, is in excellent condition.

For many years it was claimed by two different counties, Essex and Suffolk, and also claimed by three cities, Lynn, Boston, and Chelsea, and the town of Saugus. It was built when the boundary lines were very uncertain, and the house itself made a good surveyors' landmark.

The imaginary line ran through the front door and through the chimney until early in this present century. In 1803 the house was declared to be in the town of Chelsea, and Lynn assessors were through with it for a time, but in spite of the efforts of its owner it was not to remain under Chelsea rule, for in 1841 the Legislature passed another special act to set that district off as a part of Lynn, so back into Essex county came the old historic house without moving it one inch from the foundations. It remained in Lynn until Saugus became a separate town of itself.

The house is about 250 years old, and is in perfect condition.

## Home Life of a Princely Family

"My son has chosen a princess belonging to a brave and noble race, who have fought for their liberty and independence. The house of Savoy can hope for no more desirable alliance than that which is based upon the possession of such virtues."

These were the words with which King Humbert of Italy dismissed ministers who were opposed to the marriage of the young Prince Victor Emmanuel with Helena of Montenegro. The two had met at Venice first and later at the coronation of Nicholas II. of Russia, where they became engaged. A writer in the

"Review of Reviews" says of the beloved Queen of Italy that she was born and still remains a mountaineer, in spirit and courage. Since 1380 Montenegro has maintained its independence against all comers. It has often been overrun by armies larger in number than its whole population, for its area is only about 4000 square miles, less than half that of the state of New Jersey. Peter the Great of Russia made an alliance with the Montenegrans in the early 18th century and they have since held the people of Russia in close affection.

Nicholas, Prince of Montenegro, father

of Queen Helena, lives in a low-roofed, one-storyed palace at Cetinje, in a deep valley, surrounded by mountains, and 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Cetinje looks more like a village than the capital of a state, yet the tall kilted sentinels that stand at the gate of that humble palace are prouder of their prince and of their country than if they served the Czar of all the Russias. In this palace Helena was born in 1872, one of a family of nine. The civil list of the Prince of Montenegro amounts to about \$25,000, and the revenue is strained to supply his two elder sons with \$6000 each. His six daughters, therefore, were brought up in the strictest economy.

Among the courts of Europe the palace at Cetinje is like the simple parsonage house in a parish of millionaires. It is a place of plain living and high thinking, the home of purity, honor, truthfulness and patriotism. A woman can walk alone from one end of the principality to the other, day or night, without being molested. This spirit animated the family of Nicholas; indeed, it animates the whole nation, whose characteristics are by an English poet laureate said to be frugality and chastity.

## Girl a Wireless Operator

Miss Anna A. Nevins is said to be the only woman wireless telegraph operator in the world. She sits day after day on the roof of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel sending and receiving messages through the air to ships at sea. She is only 22 years old.

Her little office is 280 feet above the ground and from 8 o'clock each morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon she is on duty. She is largely busy with commercial messages for the guests of the hotel, and the merchants and other business men in the neighborhood.

"Yes, I understand I am the only woman wireless operator in the world," said Miss Nevins yesterday, "but it probably will not be very long before other women take up the work. Why not? It is nothing so very wonderful—only unusual. I learned telegraphy two years ago. It is interesting work, and I like it very much."

Like the other operators of the wireless company Miss Nevins wears a blue uniform during working hours.—N. Y. Times.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

## Comparisons.

[Positive, comparative and superlative.]  
1. A poet, a minute orifice, a military station. 2. A garden vase, one who acquires, ardent. 3. To behold, dry, stopped. 4. American novelist, a noise, to cook. 5. A secret emissary, a pinnacle, seasoned. 6. A tool, white, a multitude. 7. A road, one who ascertains the specific gravity, part of a lady's dress. 8. A month, an official, thou art permitted. 9. A Confederate general, an ancient British king, the smallest part. 10. To instruct, one who instructs, a box for a certain sort of groceries. 11. A gallant attendant, to drill, to vaunt. 12. You, a period of time, fermentation.

## ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

Can a mare eat oats? Can a goat eat ivy?

## Wonders of the Camera

Photography has shown great progress during the last few months. It is to Professor Lippmann of the Paris University that we are indebted for the wonderful Argus-eyed plate, which requires neither separate lens nor camera. The surface of the plate is covered with tiny lenses, of which there are 15,000 in the square inch, the whole forming a kind of gelatine honeycomb.

This plate has merely to be exposed to the object for a certain time, and then it can be covered and treated. The result is a wonderful photograph. The objects stand up in relief as though seen through a stereoscope, and the perspective is not distorted, as in most present methods.

New uses are being found for photography in all the branches of human labor. As an example, it may be mentioned that flaws in metal which cannot be detected by the human eye are rendered visible by the photographic plate. Again, the photographic plate sees more than twice as many stars as are visible to the human eye aided by the most powerful telescope. Many astral bodies which appear to the human eye to be stars, photography has shown to be of a nebulous constitution.

The same assistance has been given to the microscope, the exact opposite of the telescope. Lenses have been manufactured which completely transmit ultraviolet rays, so as to photograph objects otherwise invisible, because below the resolving power of the most powerful microscope.

Photographing through opaque substances has now ceased to be novel, but very interesting instantaneous pictures have been taken recently by means of the X-rays. These rays, as well as those which are utilized in wireless telegraphy, are really only manifestations of light which our eyes do not see but which can be detected by the sensitive plate.

The modern photographic plate has shown that many properties which were considered to be quite exceptional are common, as for instance, phosphorescence. So from day to day the photographic plate is revealing new marvels, which show that mortals are still a good deal in the dark as to their surroundings.—People's Home Journal.

## Getting a Light in Ancient Days and Now

Fire has always been counted one of the most useful possessions of mankind. Fire came with the very beginning of civilization, and mythologic lore saw in Prometheus' highest gift to his fellows. Today fire is our servant, very much under control, when a touch on the electric switch gives us instantly light or heat.

In ancient days it was very difficult to obtain fire and among the savages men were told off to tend the fires and to carry the live coals from place to place. Many of the American Indians could not make fire at all and either obtained their sparks from neighboring tribes or from trees struck and fired by lightning. Once the fire was obtained it was never allowed to go out. Other savage tribes produced fire by friction. The fire drill, used by American Indians of the North, which whirled a pointed stick of hard wood in a shallow crevice of a dry block of softer wood, was a good source of fire so long as it was kept dry. The drill revolving with great rapidity raised the temperature of the wood dust in the crevice until it burst into a flame.

Then came the flint and steel which proved the handiest way of getting a light for hundreds of years. Even in the

## Egypt in Rose-Color

The Perpetual Inundation of the Nile.

Of Pierre Loti's new book on Egypt, the Times reviewer says:

The hand of Loti has lost none of its cunning when he describes the rosy barrenness of Egypt, the nights, too limpid, overbright, that dazzle; the fabulous look of the gigantic symbols that rise in the clear moonlight, rosy-pink, out of the quiet of the desert; the three mountain-triangles, and the Sphinx, silent, vague, gigantic, in the silver of the moon—giving the impression of a huge rosy cloud out of which appear the lines of a colossal human face, with head raised, gazing with fixed eyes, and smiling. The pyramids seem to be luminous of themselves, so clearly they stand out in pure rose against the deep blue of the starry void.

The beauty of Egypt, the majesty of her vestiges, earliest relics of human thought fixed in stone—the beauty of Egypt and the ruin of those priceless heirlooms under English rule—such is the double theme of Loti's book. Already England has her way in Egypt; by dams and floodgates she provokes a perpetual inundation of the Upper Nile, turning into profitable pastures the arid combs and hollows of the desert; all round the Nile the desecrated river swells, filling with an artificial lake the immense circular space, walled with granite hills, through which the hallowed

Nile used to meander at its will. And from the drowned islands here and there, some palm-top desperately waving, some carved capital of a submerged temple, rise through the flood. But now the waters never subside; the Temple of Isis, last of all to go, though half engulfed, breaks through the water like a great shoal, and rears on the summit of its storied hill the earliest temple of the Egyptians. Who knows what priceless stelae, inscriptions, shrines, are already drowned far out of sight? For, as the boat, laden with tourists, passes across the artificial lake to Philae, more than once we are rowed between a double rank of columns, whose capitals alone rise from the ripple of the waves, which hide the royal statues and avenues of Sphinxes at their base. But the drowning of Philae has created a magnificent reservoir for irrigating the valley of the Nile, and has increased by some seventy million sterling the annual value of its harvests.

"Le grand souverain de l'Egypte," writes M. Loti, "le grand Mehemet-Ali," and we do not quarrel with the appellation. Yet he it was who dammed the Nile with his immense barrage; he who made an industrial revolution in Egypt; he the planter of cotton, the grower of madder and rice, he who produced in the sands of the desert the magnificent artifices of an incomparable fertility.

## A King in Colors

According to mailed reports from Sweden, says the New York Sun, the people are gravely agitated because King Gustav wore a colored dress coat at a ball that he recently gave at the castle in Stockholm. The courtiers all wore similar coats, while the ladies of the court had their hair powdered.

This "unheard of gorgeousness" called forth protests from the press. Both leaders in Parliament, the papers add, are much disturbed by the King donning such a gorgeous garment.

## Smaller Newspapers

A YALE LECTURER'S IDEAS ON JOURNALISM.

Schools of journalism, qualifications for newspaper work and newspaper independence were discussed by Hart Lyman lately at Yale.

"It is certain," he said, "that training for newspaper work is essential to any notable degree of success, and I am not one of those who think that all the necessary training can best be obtained in the office of a newspaper. If there is one occupation in which, more than in any other, large knowledge of a great variety of subjects can be constantly utilized to good advantage it is journalism."

Mr. Lyman said he was, if not convinced, at least hopeful that the next noticeable change in the newspaper world will be a return to smaller papers, in which, however, every element entering into their composition may cost more than it does now excepting the paper on which they are printed, which will cost less because less of it will be used.

## Science and Health

With Key  
to the  
ScripturesThe text book  
of Christian  
ScienceMary Baker  
EddyA complete  
list of Mrs.  
Eddy's Works  
on Christian  
Science with  
descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent  
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## THE AUTHORITY FOR CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

The philosopher of the future who desires to compose an analytical study of human inconsistency will find a whole chapter ready to hand in the writings of the various critics of Christian Science. There is, it is perfectly safe to say, no one statement made by any of these critics which has not been promptly repudiated by the next. Indeed, so far from troubling whether they contradict their neighbors or not, they commonly trouble very little whether they contradict themselves or not. It is a quite usual thing to find, in one of these criticisms, the statement that Christian Science is evil followed by the statement that it is none the less doing good; while a denunciation of it for denying the reality of matter is frequently coupled with an equally violent denunciation of it for being pantheistic. All this seems to leave something to be desired in the way of logic, a quality these very critics are united in regarding Christian Scientists as deficient in, but recently there has arisen a body of critics which is troubled as to the authority for Christian Science. It might have been only fair if they had explained from whence

came the authority for the innumerable sects which, one and all, have passed out of what is termed heterodoxy into what is claimed as orthodoxy. But as every Christian Scientist is prepared with a reason for the faith which is in him, there can be no objection to stating, for the satisfaction of these critics, what the authority for Christian Science is.

The authority for Christian Science lies in the fact that it is Christian and that it is Science. The one gives it its imprimatur as founded on the teaching of Christ Jesus, the other its imprimatur as a demonstrable religion. It was a distinctive feature of the teaching of Christ Jesus that the claims made in its name could be practically shown to be true. From the time evidently, however, that the Epistle of James was composed, the exponents of his teaching began to base its claims more and more on blind faith, and less and less on demonstration, until it came actually to be believed that there was little or no virtue in a faith which could be demonstrated. Saint Gregory insisted on this very point, yet James had written, "Faith, if it hath not works, is dead." Christian Science stands as a protest against this limited view of faith. For centuries men had been taught that

prayer could deliver them from their sin, but that it required a doctor to deliver them from sickness, a doctrine that placed the incorrigible sinner at an advantage to the good sick man. Christian Science came as a denial of such a statement, came to insist that the prayer of faith was just as available to heal the sick today as in the days when James wrote. It came, in short, to declare that the promises of Christ Jesus had not become inoperative through time, but were as potent as ever they had been to "heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." This, it is true, was not the teaching of the orthodox theology of the day, and so Mrs. Eddy had to find her authority outside the churches, and she found it in the only place for original statement on the subject of Christianity, in the books of the Bible. "The Bible," she writes, on page 126 of Science and Health, "has been my only authority. I have had no other guide in 'the straight and narrow way' of Truth."

So far as the orthodox Christian demand for authority could be satisfied Mrs. Eddy satisfied it from the Bible. When, however, the demand came from a quarter which did not acknowledge the Bible as an authority, it had to be met

on the purely scientific basis of the demonstration of divine law. The natural scientist admits the operation of law, though he claims that the only demonstrable law is physical. Christian Science insists that such a statement is itself in the highest degree unscientific, and points to the steady and persistent healing of purely physical conditions all over the world, through the operation of Christian Science, as incontrovertible evidence of the absolutely scientific nature of that healing. To ridicule this evidence is to put yourself on a level with the country gentlemen who offered the idea of a cow on the line as an unanswerable objection to the steam engine. Just as to deny the Christianity of Christian Science is to put yourself on a level with the orthodox who denied the title of Christian to the dissenters.

It is an extremely foolish habit to rush into generalities from particulars in dealing with biblical expressions. Thus it would be very dangerous to attempt to deduce a fixed theory from the use of the word authority by the various New Testament writers. It is, however, probably safe to conclude that it is used for power regularly delegated and not arbitrarily seized upon. The authority of Christ Jesus would, in such an event,

be the result of his unequalled understanding of the Christ, demonstrated in the miracles. Any one who will consult the text of the Bible will find that this is the case. In both the gospels of Mark and Luke the expression that he taught with authority or power (the Greek word in either case is the same) is defined immediately afterward as the ability to cast out unclean spirits, while in Matthew, although this definition is lacking, the phrase is immediately followed by the enumeration of a long list of miracles. The exact significance of this may be discussed at another time. For the moment it must suffice to point out the authority of Christ Jesus was derived from his knowledge of God, or to use the actual Bible phrase his exact knowledge of God, that is his scientific knowledge of Truth, and demonstrated in his ability to apply this knowledge of divine law in healing the sick.

"And they were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes. . . . And they were all amazed, inasmuch that they questioned among themselves, saying, What thing is this? What new doctrine is this? for with authority commandeth he even the unclean spirits, and they do obey him."